The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1873. NUMBER 189.

MUSICAL.

500!
PIANOS & ORGANS.

We would call the attention of any one desiring to purchase an ORGAN, to the fact that the

SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO.,

Are about changing the style of their Cases, and that the present style of Cases will be

Sold at Cost for the Next Thirty Days!

Also a large assortment of

PIANOS at Reduced Prices.

Address or call at W. W. KIMALL'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of John F. Rathbone & Co., is dissolved by limitation.
JOHN F. RATHBONE,
LEWIS RATHBONE,
GRANGE SARD, Jr.
Albany, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Rathbone, Sard & Co.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, Albany, N. Y.
GRANGE SARD, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT S. OLIVER, Albany, N. Y.
EDWARD BOWDITCH, Albany, N. Y.
Albany, Jan. 1, 1873.

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES,
(FOUNDRIES, ALBANY, N. Y.),
OFFICES AND SALESROOMS.
CHICAGO.........38 & 40 Lake-st.
DETROIT..........23 Monroe-av.
ALBANY.........9 & 11 Green-st.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

SPRING, 1873.

Our Spring Importation of FINE WOOLLENS for GENTLEMEN'S WEAR is being daily received.
TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT during the remainder of this month.
WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.
ELY,
IMPORTING TAILOR,
657 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HOW
To Speculate Successfully
RANDALL H. FOOTE & CO.
Bankers & Brokers, 70 Broadway, N. Y
Member of Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
REFERENCES—Mechanics' Banking Association, or any Banking House or Commercial Agency in New York.
N. B.—Pamphlet on "Wall Street and its Operations," free on application.

FOR SALE.

BLANK BOOKS,
For Banks, Insurance Offices, and Railroads,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
96 Washington-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.

Claims against the above Company can be proved in bankruptcy at the United States Commissioner's Office, No. 20 Tribune Building, where information can be obtained in regard to the condition of the Company.

CITIZENS' BANK OF CHICAGO,
149 & 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle.
W. M. MAYO, Pres't. A. B. KELLOGG, Vice Pres't.
E. F. NEXSEN, Cashier.
Transacts a regular Banking business in all its branches. Accounts solicited from the business public.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Cut Stone.

Sealed Proposals will be received until Saturday, March 1, 1873, for the Stone Water Table, Door Sills, and Window Sills for the buildings of the "Edgar Thompson Steel Works." Prices to be per lineal foot, for the stone finished ready for the wall, and delivered on the cars of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, at Chicago. For plans and specifications call on P. BARNES, Esq., Engineer at Joliet Iron and Steel Works, Joliet. Proposals should be addressed to
CARNEGIE, McCANDLESS & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
Stores, Banking Rooms, Offices, Sleeping Rooms, in the Burnt District; also, Dwellings now ready to occupy.
J. M. MARSHALL,
House and Store Renting Agency,
124 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Rare Chance for Trout Raising.

A choice farm of 250 acres, situated on the Fox River, 3½ miles from the flourishing city of Elgin, with any number of cold, living springs; 40 acres timber, balance prairie and bottom land. Two good dwelling houses, 2 large barns, with underground stables: now used as a dairy farm; or will sell 84 acres, including springs and timber. Will sell cheap for cash, or on long time. Address
J. W. RANSTEAD, Elgin, Ill.

REMOVAL.

Removal Notice.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1873.
The office of C. H. McCORMICK & BRO., Reaper Manufacturers, has been removed from the old site on the North Side, and, after this date, will be found at the New Works, corner Blue Island-av. and Western-av.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED,
With a capital of about $20,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in an established and paying business in this city. Apply to JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., Manager of Tappan, McKillop & Co.'s Commercial Agency, 75 Monroe-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Ames-Brooks Expulsion Resolution Not Likely to Command a Majority Vote.

Governor Warmoth Speaks His Mind Concerning the Louisiana Investigation.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy Business---No Time For a Full Investigation.

Articles of Impeachment to Be Reported Against Judge Delahay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, is out to-day in a column-and-a-half review of the majority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, relative to affairs in that State. He impeaches the evidence of the Kellogg witnesses who appeared before the Committee, and shows that at home many of them have a disreputable character. Most of the affidavits are based upon mere hearsay statements, or the belief of the party making them, which in nine cases out of ten amounts to nothing. With regard to the assertion of the Committee's report that in Louisiana the blacks outnumbered the whites, and that in the State election the negro voters were unanimous in support of the Republican ticket, Warmoth says there are two errors: First, there is a majority of white people in the State of Louisiana. The census of 1870 was taken in the summer, when thousnrds of white people were absent at the North, as is annually the case. The rates of deaths and births, and other statistical tests of population, show the population of New Orleans to be 250,000, instead of 190,000. There is not 1 per cent of the foreign-born population included in the census who are not citizens and entitled to the right to vote. Yet, notwithstanding the fact this census was taken under the circumstances referred to, the white male population of the State above the age of 21 is returned as numbering 153 more than the colored. But further, it was in proof before the Committee that several thousand colored men voted the Fusion ticket. Armstead, the colored Fusion candidate for Secretary of State, expressed his belief that over 2,000 colored men voted this ticket in his section of the State; that he was present and assisted in forming three colored Greeley and Brown Clubs in Caddo and two in Bussier Parishes, and he saw 300 colored men vote the Fusion ticket in the Parish of Caddo. Gen. Sheridan, who made a thorough canvass of the State, gave it as his opinion that from 8,000 to 10,000 colored men voted the Fusion ticket, and while Messrs. Pinchback and Packard, Lynch and Barce do not think that any large number of colored men did vote that ticket, it must be borne in mind that neither of them was a hundred miles from New Orleans during the whole canvass. Warmoth contends that there is no reliance to be placed on the evidence, which tries to prove that there were enough frauds committed by what are styled the Fusionists to invalidate the election. Taking out of the evidence all that is intended to establish frauds on the part of the Fusionists, Warmoth still thinks that McEnery was elected by over 3,500 majority; or, giving Kellogg the largest Republican vote ever cast in the State, and yet McEnery would have a majority of 871. He concludes by urging on Congress to recognize the McEnery Government, a step which he says would bring peace to the State of Louisiana.

CALDWELL.

The resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring the seat of Senator Caldwell vacant, will come up in the Senate to-morrow. The debate on this resolution promises to be both exciting and important. The Democrats generally will bring into the discussion objections to the action proposed, based mainly on the theory advanced by Caleb Cushing, that the Senate can go no further than to inquire whether there was a regular and legally-organized Legislature; that the election took place at the time provided by law, and that the votes were given in the legal and prescribed form. Some Senators hold that it is not competent for the Senate to inquire into the motives and incentives by which legislators were influenced in casting their votes. Caldwell himself will raise the point that he received a majority of 25 votes on joint ballot, and that as only two instances have been alleged where money was used to procure votes, that should not be allowed to vitiate all the rest; that the mere fact that he had such a large majority is conclusive evidence that no money was used in these two instances.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The time now remaining before the close of the present Congress will not admit of a full investigation into the manner of the passage of the additional subsidy bill, passed last month, in aid of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Ways and Means Committee, however, which has the matter in charge, will at once enter upon the inquiry, and will push it as far as possible. To this end, the Committee have decided to summon Wm. S. King, Postmaster of the House of Representatives, who is said to have had a very large sum placed in his hands for the purpose of buying influence in favor of the increased subsidy. Mr. King has been in Washington very little this season, and it is intimated that as soon as the resolution of inquiry was adopted he took his departure from the Capital, but has been discovered in New York, where the summons was served. The officers of the Pacific Mail Company have also been summoned, and have been directed to fetch their slate.

POMEROY.

Senator Guerin, of Kansas, arrived yesterday with the original package of $7,000 bribe money which was surrendered to the care of the Secretary of State of Kansas by Senator York during the joint convention to elect a successor to Senator Pomeroy. He comes in obedience to a summons from Senator Frelinghuysen's Committee. Col. Johnston, State Senator, yesterday received a dispatch that the Kansas Legislature had adjourned till the 14th of March. By the Constitution of the State the Legislature cannot receive pay for more than fifty days each session, and their adjournment at this time, to meet again on the 4th of March, is construed to mean that they expect Senator Caldwell will be unseated, and that a new United States Senator will have to be elected at that time.

UTAH.

The President and Attorney-General are very anxious that Congress shall take some action in regard to Utah matters during the present session, and are bending every effort in that direction. They say that with Mormon juries there is no hope of punishing the offenses of Mormons against the United States laws. The Attorney General, it is understood, is not in favor of such rigorous measures as the President, and he stated, to-day, that all he desired was to prevent the Judge of any inferior court from issuing a habeas corpus, and the summoning of a jury composed exclusively of Mormons. It was inferred from his conversation that he is in favor of a mixed jury, or at least any jury in which the Mormons have not absolute control.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

It is the intention of the House Judiciary Committee, on Tuesday next, or the first day on which the floor can be obtained for that purpose, to present articles of impeachment against Mark M. Delahay, United States Judge for the District of Kansas. Proceedings against this officer were begun in the House of Representatives Feb. 6, 1872, by the introduction by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, of a petition from Eldridge, Dunham & Co., and of other merchants of New York, for the impeachment of Delahay for corruption, malfeasance, and incompetency in office. The petitioners presented their allegations, giving facts, dates, etc., and their documents were referred to the Judiciary Committee. A preliminary examination seemed to warrant a further investigation, and, on March 19, 1872, Mr. Butler presented a resolution extending the power of the Committee. A great number of witnesses were examined during the present session. The testimony was privately printed for the use of the Committee, making over 300 pages. Nearly every witness called testified to the shameless intoxication of Delahay, both on the bench and in his private capacity of citizen. Witnesses testified that they had taken him from the gutter, and had frequently seen him so much intoxicated on a public street as to be scarcely able to walk, and that he had frequently been taken home in that condition. A. L. Williams, the Attorney General of Kansas, whose father at the time of his death held the office now filled by Judge Delahay, testified that he had known the Judge since 1863, the time of his appointment; that he was unquestionably given to the use of intoxicating liquors to a great extent, both during the sittings of the Court and during the recess; that he (witness) had delayed the bringing of clients in Court for several days in order to have them sentenced by a sober Court. The witness, being pressed to state the circumstances and occurrences regarding Judge Delahay's intoxication on the bench, made the following statement: A person was convicted for forging Government brands such as are used in the Quartermaster's Department for branding horses and mules. His residence was in Salt Lake Valley, on the stage route between that and Leavenworth. He had been convicted, and was standing up for sentence. The speech of the Judge was substantially to this effect: I have known you, Mr. (calling him by name), for a number of years, and I feel very sorry for you, very sorry. I could send you to any penitentiary in the United States. I could send you to the District of Columbia, but I shall send you to the Penitentiary in Illinois for this reason: The Warden in the Penitentiary there is an old friend of mine, and I will write to him, and he will treat you like a gentleman." The next instance that occurs to me in point of time was within some two years. The gentlemen of the Committee will probably recollect that in the revision of the Revenue laws, in one clause the penalty for one offense made the minimum imprisonment for two years, and the thousand dollars fine. In passing sentence on some one convicted of the offense, it was said that the party had no property, so that no fine could be collected, and the Judge, who was intoxicated at the time, fined him $1,000, and refused to fix any other penalty, and after having done so, turned round to the crowd and said: "You have been a long time impeaching the old man Delahay, and now would be a good time to do it?" That was the language substantially. In a great number of instances his charges to grand jurors and petit jurors were very facetious. He would say to them: "If any of you have any potatoes to dig, bring them along and the Court will dig." The Mayor of Leavenworth testified that he had picked the Judge out of the gutters of the streets during the past year, and the officers had prevented him from holding Court on account of his intoxication at the time. The cases of corruption and malfeasance in office are not so clearly proven, but it is thought they are sufficient to cause his conviction, particularly in bankrupt cases. An interesting portion of the testimony is that of John J. Ingalls, the Senator-elect from Kansas to fill Pomeroy's place. He was a lawyer practicing in Delahay's Court. He had some clients of large wealth, and in a particular case which involved $40,000, and perhaps double that amount. Mr. Ingalls was very anxious to have the speedy action of the Judge in order to protect his clients. The Judge was drinking heavily at the time. This is the substance of Ingalls' testimony: He was in the habit of coming into Court in the morning and adjourning without permitting any business to be done. It was necessary for Ingalls' purpose that he should in upon Court sign certain processes or legal documents, and Ingalls was at a loss to know how he was to obtain the action. He asked the officers of the Court and many other persons what was to be done, and they all advised him to employ Thomas A. Osborne, son-in-law of Judge Delahay, and now Governor of Kansas. Osborne and Ingalls made an arrangement by which the former was to receive $5,000 if he was successful in getting the action necessary. The next day after the agreement the Judge went to the Court-house and opened court after dark, and signed the papers required by Ingalls for this service. A sixty days' draft was given to Osborne, but when it fell due the clients of Ingalls refused to pay it, and it was protested against Ingalls, and suit was begun. He refused to pay the amount. The following question and answer will give some idea of Mr. Ingalls' idea regarding the matter:

Q.—You have stated that a suit was instituted against you on that draft. Did you notify any one; and if so whom. What defense would you set up to that suit if it were pressed?

A.—I addressed two notes concerning the matter, one to Thomas A. Osborne and one to Judge Delahay, notifying him, in substance, that suits had been brought against me on that draft; that it was unjust, as I had no personal liability in the matter, and that I hoped the suits would be withdrawn. In conversation with Judge Horton, who was one of the attorneys for Osborne in the matter, I stated to him that I was not personally liable, and did not propose to pay it if I could avoid it by any legal defense, and that I should defend against it by every means in my power. It does not appear that the draft was ever paid.

Another member of the bar, W. G. Glick, testified as follows, referring to a case that had been argued: The next morning he came in Court and opened Court, and decided the case. He did not give any particular reasons for it, only stating that he had examined the authorities, and the Western authorities, and he decided to be governed by them, and while the New York authorities were entertained by some. He considered that the Supreme Court of that State did not amount to much, as it was composed of carpenters, shoemakers, and tailors, and such fellows did not amount to much. He gave no reasons except that for his decision. He then asked him for time to prepare a bill of exceptions, and he said he would give us time. It was arranged between Judge Delahay and the attorneys that instead of copying all the papers that had been offered in evidence that they should be filed as a bill of exceptions, by giving a proper heading and conclusion, and they were to be filed as the bill of exceptions. On Saturday noon, he came in, and we told him that the bill of exceptions was ready to sign. He looked at it, and shoved it back. Says he: "Do you suppose I am going to sign anything of that kind?" I explained to him that it was all documentary evidence, and presented in the bill of exceptions just as it had been offered in evidence; that we had numbered each particular document, and the other party had admitted that it was correct. He shoved it away and said: "I am not going to sign any such thing." I then turned to the statute, and reached that which provides that the Judge should examine the bill of exceptions when presented to him, if he found it correct, sign it; if not correct, he should correct it, examine all such corrections, and then sign it, and he shoved it away, and says he: "If Law read that statue to me again I will send Law to jail."

The action of the Judiciary Committee has been deferred in the hope that the Judge would resign, but there is no prospect of it unless he is allowed to control the appointment of his successor. His friends and the friends of his son-in-law, Tom Osborne, have appealed to him to save himself from the impending disgrace by resigning, but he has thus far disregarded their advice.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE POLAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—No members of the House believe that the resolution of the Poland Committee, recommending the expulsion of Ames and Brooks, can secure even a majority of the House, much less the two-third vote required. Some of the members of both political parties express the opinion that, instead, a general resolution of censure will be passed affecting all members of the House who were concerned in the Credit Mobilier operations. At least twenty gentlemen are prepared to speak on the subject. Everybody anticipates exciting proceedings on Tuesday.

THE COMING INAUGURATION.

The most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies. The different military and civic organizations will form a parade only equaled at the time that Grant and Sherman's armies were reviewed here at the close of the war. The inauguration ball will be the grandest ever given in the country. The President, Vice-President, Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Representatives, foreign Ministers, and distinguished civilians from all parts of the Union will be in attendance. On the 5th of March the President, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy will review the West Point and naval cadets. A portion of Pennsylvania avenue will be assigned for their parade and maneuvers. As numerous volunteer organizations will be in attendance, it is probable that several of the broad avenues will be occupied by them in their competitive drill. This will afford an opportunity to compare the West Point school with the volunteer system.

ATROCIOUS MURDERS.

One in Burnside, Conn., and the Other in Bethlehem, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Specials from Burnside, Conn., and from Bethlehem, Pa., give particulars of two most atrocious murders, the victim in each case being an old and well-known citizen. Their assassins were undoubtedly highwaymen, who comitted the crime for the purpose of robbery.

The victim at Burnside, Conn., is Ira Bliss, 72 years old, station-master on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad. At he did not return home at the usual hour on Friday night, his son went in search of him. He found a bloody trail, and, soon after, discovered his father lying prostrate in the snow, covered with blood, and partially frozen. He had lain there four hours. His head was badly gashed and his skull and jaw fractured. The search for the assassins led to Hartford, four miles distant, and two young scoundrels were arrested, who confessed their crime. Their names are John Dyre and Oscor Graves, aged 18 and 17 years, respectively. When Graves first saw an officer coming toward him, he took to his heels and threw away a watch and a sum of money he had taken from Mr. Bliss. John Dyre says in his confession that he and Graves have lived at Burnside or Hartford all their lives, and had been for some time contemplating a robbery of Mr. Bliss, while on his way home from the station at night with his tin box. They agreed to assault him on Friday night, and accordingly lay in ambush, armed with two sticks of wood. They intercepted Mr. Bliss, and he said "Good evening," to which they responded by beating him furiously over the head with their clubs. They robbed the unconscious old man of his tin box and pocket-book, but found, on dividing their booty, that they had less than $12 each. They took an early train to Hartford, where both were arrested in less than twenty-four hours. Both made full confession as soon as they reached jail.

The murdered man at Bethlehem, Pa., is Monroe Snyder, a well known business operator, interested in the State mines near Bethlehem. Mr. Snyder was respected by all. By attention to business he had accumulated a fortune estimated at $100,000. On Friday morning last he came from Bethlehem to New York to consult a physician regarding a growing deafness. He left New York Friday evening at 5:30 o'clock. A suspicious-looking-black-bearded ruffian sat in a seat behind him. When he got off the train at Bethlehem, at 9:15 p. m., the ruffian was observed to follow him. That was the last seen of Mr. Snyder until yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, when his body was found in Monocacy Creek, near the depot. He had first been struck over the head by a sand-bag. His outer clothing was then opened, and three stabs inflicted, two on the left side and one on the right. In the snow on the top of the bridge were traces of the murder. The snow was matted down, showing where the assassin had rested the heavy body for a moment, while tugging to get it over into the creek. Below this point, and on the creek bank, is measured in the snow a man's form, the spot where the body struck when rolled over the parapet. The stabs are supposed to have been inflicted after Mr. Snyder was dead, for the wounds did not bleed either externally or internally. To-morrow Mr. Snyder would have been 55 years old. His life was insured for $65,000, some portion of the insurance having been recently effected. He had a $20,000 policy in the Pennsylvania Mutual, of Philadelphia; $30,000 in the New York Mutual; 10,000 in the Travelers', of Hartford, and $5,000 in the Mutual Protection Life, of Philadelphia. The assassin escaped, and in what direction is not yet known. Lewis W. Snyder has offered a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of the murderer.

NEW YORK.

Young Ladies' Christian Association—Why Wachtel Will Not Revisit America.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A bill has been favorably reported in the New York Assembly to incorporate the Young Ladies' Christian Association of the City of New York. The object of this corporation is stated to be "the improvement of the temporal, social, mental, moral, and religious condition of the young women of the City of New York." The fifth section forbids these ladies to manage their property except with consent of an advisory committee named in the charter, and composed of ten men. The same section prohibits the associated young ladies from indulging in wine, whisky, ale, or lager-beer, and from gambling in the rooms and premises of the Association.

Wachtel, the tenor, writes that he will not return to America, for two reasons: first, Europe rewards him amply with money and applause; and, second, he does not want to suffer martyrdom again by traveling with an American operatic company.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A large representation of Spaniards met at the Maison Doree, last evening, to celebrate the establishment of the Republic in Spain. Many speeches were made, and in the course of one by Senor de Conto, he said he looked upon the establishment of the Republic as the virtual abolition of slavery in all the Spanish dependencies. During the evening a telegram was sent to the Cabinet and the people of Spain, congratulating them upon the establishment of a republican form of government, and assuring them of the hearty sympathy and support of all Spaniards in America.

It is proposed to raise a colored regiment of infantry for this military district, subject only to orders from the Commander-in-Chief and Division Commanders.

A false alarm of fire in Niblo's Garden, during the performance last evening, caused a general stampede of the audience, and in the excitement many ladies fainted.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DALTON, Ill., Feb. 23.—A serious accident occurred about 5 o'clock this morning on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, which resulted in the death of one and injury of two others. The circumstances are as follows; Train No. 8, bound north, had run short of water near Momence. The engine was cut from the train and started to Momence for water. The train had been standing there some time, when passenger train No. 4, due at Momence at 5.14, came thundering along, and ran into the rear end of the caboose, where it seems the men were asleep. Conductor Hogsdon, of the freight, was killed outright; one brakeman injured, and the engineer of the passenger engine No. 3 had a shoulder dislocated. The caboose and one coal car caught fire and burned, also burning the track so badly that new iron had to be laid.

Fires.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 23.—A fire last night at Joseph Leiber's trunk manufactory damaged goods and building to the amount of $4,000; fully insured. During the progress of the fire, Philip Mott and Peter Cunningham were bewildered by smoke ahd fell down a hatchway, but were slightly hurt.

DETROIT, Feb. 23.—The boat-house of Mr. Lachapelle, containing about 150 boats of all sizes, was burned this afternoon. Total loss, $10,000, part of which falls on private parties owning boats stored there.

On Saturday night Barnes Bros. paper warehouse was partially destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,000. Covered by insurance.

The saw-mill, grist-mill, shingle-mill, and barn of Alexander Farewell, ten miles west of Lake Port, St. Clair County, was burned late on Friday night. Loss, $25,000. No insurance.

Cargo of Cotton on Fire.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 23.—The ship Norwester, from New Orleans to Liverpool, put in here to-day with her cargo of cotton on fire, which has been burning since the 20th instant. There is no prospect of saving either ship or cargo.

RAILROAD CHARGES.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Case of the People vs. the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

The Illinois Railroad Law Declared Unconstitutional.

The Decision Unanimously Signed by the Judges.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—The Supreme Court has decided the case of The People ex rel. Gustavus Koerner, Richard P. Morgan, Jr., and David S. Hammond, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, against the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, being an appeal from the McLean County Circuit Court. The opinion is long, the substance being embraced in the concluding summary, as follows:

The opinion of the Court is that while the Legislature has an unquestioned power to discriminate in railway freights, no prosecution can be maintained under the existing act until amended, because it does not prohibit unjust discrimination merely, but discrimination of any character, and because it did not allow the companies to explain the reason of the discrimination, but forfeits their franchise upon an arbitrary and conclusive presumption of guilt, to be drawn from the proof of an act that might be shown to be perfectly innocent. In these particulars the existing act violates the spirit of the constitution. The judgment of the Circuit Court ousting the appellant of its franchises must therefore be reversed. Judgment reversed.

The decision in this case is unanimous, and is written by Chief Justice Lawrence.

TIN.

Discovery of the Ore in Large Quantities Between Sault Ste. Marie River and Thunder Bay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Letters from the north shore of Lake Superior tell of the discovery of a great tin-bearing region in the vicinity of Otter Head, midway between Sault Ste. Marie River and Thunder Bay. The veins extend fifteen miles along the coast and eight miles inland. The gulches and ravines in the cliffs are filled with deposits of stream tin, which yield by frequent analysis 35 per cent of metal. This discovery is the more important from the fact that hitherto the United States have been wholly dependent upon the mines in Cornwall, Devonshire, and Germany for supplies of tin, of which our annual imports reach nearly $10,000,000. The Lake Superior ore is stated to be, on the average, fifteen times as rich in tin as the Cornwall ores, and the deposits are said to be exhaustless. In the same region have been found promising traces of silver, iron, sulphuret of copper, and other minerals.

SAMANA.

The New Colonization Scheme—What Its Projectors Are Counting Upon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A Washington letter says the Samana Bay Company is partly a political and partly a Wall-street scheme. Certain prominent members of the Company have been holding mysterious consultations at the White House recently, and find Gen. Grant as strongly in favor of annexation as ever. The American colony, which the Company propose to establish at Samana Bay, will be used as a cover under which future political movements are to be carried on. It will also afford the Administration a tangible excuse for keeping a naval force in the waters of San Domingo, nominally to protect increasing American interests, but really to act as a means of overawing the people and keeping Baez in power. President Grant will have extended what is virtually a protectorate over San Domingo (Baez included), and this protectorate he will continue until he gets a Congress that will favor annexation.

DETROIT.

Killed by a Fall—Attempted Suicide—Washington's Birthday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 23.—James Kelley was killed at Tawas City, yesterday, by falling from an ice-house, which he was shingling.

Washington's birthday was celebrated yesterday by a fine parade of the military organizations of this city, some 200 strong.

On Friday evening two men named Powers and Coyne were arrested for outraging the person of a young woman, who was stopping at a hotel kept by the latter, at Dearborn, this county.

Charles Dorsch attempted to hang himself in a saloon on Atwater street last night. He was left to sleep in the saloon, and had got himself well hung up before discovered.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications---Miscellaneous Reports.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Probabilities—For Monday, in the New England States, diminishing westerly winds and rising temperature. For the Middle States, partly cloudy and cold weather, with north and west winds. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, continued clear weather with northerly and westerly winds and lower temperature. For the lake region, a rising temperature and partly cloudy and clear weather, with somewhat milder temperature.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 22—Trains on all the railroads have been detained by a snow storm last night, being the heaviest known in this section for many years.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 6 degrees above at 11 o'clock.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 23.—Last night the wind blew heavily and piled the snow in fearful drifts. People remained within doors, fairly snow-bound. The Farmington train encountered drifts 15 feet deep.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 24.—The recent snow-storm, followed as it has been by fearful winds, was the worst of the season. Trains are from 24 to 38 hours late.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—BEEVES—There was an unusually large attendance of buyers from all parts of the State, at the opening of the market on Thursday, and the offerings being of good quality, some activity prevailed. Holders were firm in their prices, and a good business having been done, the market closed firmly, with an upward tendency. The snow-storm of Friday made New York buyers careful how they purchased, as there was every reason to believe the roads would be blocked. However, on the assurance of the railway officials that the stock cars would be run over the Hudson River Road, Eastern buyers were induced to purchase sufficient to meet their immediate wants. Brighton dealers were snow-bound yesterday, but to-day they put in an appearance, and bought all they wanted. The market has ruled irregular all through, and although early purchasers paid an advance on last week's rates, it is doubtful if any real advance can be quoted, as the quality was so much better than last week that the advance quoted below merely represents that improvement. The main business has been confined to country dealers, who were anxious to get cattle, and paid liberally for them. In our report of Friday's market we noticed several fine herds which were among the offerings, and there have been no arrivals worthy of note since. The receipts this week have been 435 cars, many of which remained on hand at the close of the market. The following are this week's prices: Premium, $7.75@8.25; extra, $7.25@7.62; first quality, $6.25@7.00.

Second quality $5.25@6.00; third quality $4.00@5.00; inferior $3.00@4.00.

MILCH COWS—About 100 head were offered in market, but dealers were not disposed to give the prices asked. Those sold realized from $33.00 to $65.00 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts this week embraced 50 car loads. There was a good local and Eastern demand and prices continued firm. The average quality is not so good as last week. Coarse wool sheep ranged from 5@7¼c per lb; fine wool do, 5½@7½c per lb. Lambs, 7@8c per lb.

HOGS—Nothing doing here. Receipts, 294 car-loads, all of which were sent forward.

HORSES—Fifty-seven car-loads have been received this week, and a fair business has been done. Common workers realized from $175 to $225; good workers, $250 to $270; ponies, $400 per pair; mules, $550 to $600 per pair.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 22.—A memorial to Congress has passed both houses of the Legislature, asking the donation of the military reservation at Fort Smith to that city for educational purposes. To-day both houses, under a suspension of the rules, passed a Civil Rights bill similar to the one which was defeated last week.

The House discussed a resolution to-day inquiring into the propriety of declaring martial law in the county. Both houses have adjourned to Monday, out of respect to Washington's birthday.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 22.—The House has passed the bill authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 in bonds to pay outstanding liabilities.

The hearing of the charges against Speaker Parsons and Representative Williams will commence at once.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 22.—Judge Busteed discharged Parsons and Williams, arrested on the charge of conspiring to prevent the election of United States Senator.

UTAH.

The Mormons Take Heart at the Proposition for an Investigating Committee.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 23.—Private advices from Washington, to-day, corroborate directly the reports of large sums of money appropriated by the Mormon Church authorities to influence public sentiment, and induce the Government to let Utah alone. It is stated that Delegate Hooper admits having disbursed money to newspaper correspondents, and other quarters where in influence could be bought, but says nothing has been paid to or for any Senator or Representatives. It is, however, well-known that every resource of Brigham's Credit Mobilier is placed in opposition to legislation. The idea of a commission on Utah affairs pleases the Mormons immensely, and they claim to have good reason to believe that Senators Morton, Conkling, Carpenter, and others, most trusted friends, favor this scheme of the priesthood in preference to any terrible bills now pending. The organ of the Saints now regards the Mormon success as certain.

PITTSBURGH.

Death from Drowning—The Coal Interest.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—Joseph R. Oxly, a printer, and Clerk of the Allegheny City Council, died of typhoid fever last night.

The death by drowning of Capt. Anawalt, of the steamer Mary Davage, which occurred in Louisville on Friday night, was announced in the Cathedral this morning. He leaves a wife and several children.

The committee of coal-owners and miners meet in this city on Tuesday to endeavor to effect a compromise of their existing differences.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A small fire broke out in a barber-shop, at the corner of Webster avenue and Larrabee street, yesterday morning, about half-past 10 o'clock. It was subdued with nominal loss.

A small fire occurred on Saturday afternoon, in the saloon No. 90 Butterfield street, owned by Dennis Mahoney. It was quickly subdued. Loss, $50; fully covered by insurance.

Thomas Kelly was arrested by Detective Flynn, yesterday evening, charged with stealing a valuable chest full of carpenter's tools. Kelly acknowledged the theft, and will have a hearing this morning. The tools were recovered.

A Mrs. Doolittle, of No. 67 Seymour street, fell on the ice near her residence, on Saturday evening, fracturing her left leg in two places. She was taken to her residence and attended by Dr. Hopkins.

While Mr. Mike McDonald is in the affidavit business, would it not be well for him to swear he did not fee his personal organ-grinder of the *Times* for the recent coats of plaster daubed on his character?

The oyster suppers to be given by the ladies of the Church of the Atonement, will occur this and to-morrow evenings at Ousely Hall, corner of Robey and West Madison streets, not at the church, as stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

The immaculate McDonald makes affidavit that he did not give Hickey a carriage robe. If called upon, it is to be presumed, he would also swear he did not induce a clerk of the Dock Company to rob his employers' safe of upward of $16,000.

Mr. D. Kilpatrick, a young man who lives at No. 126 Throop street, was way-laid by three roughs on Saturday night while walking home on Morgan street. One of the rascals held a pistol to his head while the other two rifled his pockets, securing a fair yield of dollars. The police were doubtless nine blocks away.

A man named Frederick Berg was robbed of his watch and chain while proceeding along West Randolph street, at a late hour Saturday night, by three thieves named Charles Wiser, Tom Connors, and Ed Gartin. Berg was somewhat intoxicated, and had the watch taken from him in a way he cannot explain. The thieves were detected, and arrested by Detectives Flynn and Miller.

Last Tuesday, Iday May, only child of Patrick Moran, Esq., of the firm of Dow, Moran & Co., commission merchants, was severely burned, by her clothes taking fire when standing in front of an open fireplace. She lingered in great agony until last Saturday evening, when she died. Mr. Moran and wife have buried three little girls in rapid succession. The funeral will take place to-day, from the family residence, No. 604 West Jackson street.

Railroad News.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—Recent intimations that the Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad was about to pass into the hands of the Erie interest, has excited interest in railroad circles here, though comparatively little appears to be known definitely of the matter. This new project consummated, would let the Erie interest into the city over the Dayton Short Line, or Plum Street Depot, instead of over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, as at present. Though the termination of the arrangement with the latter road might not follow at once, it would probably be only temporarily postponed. The effect in these events on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, would, it is believed by persons in the interest of that road, not necessarily be unfavorable, as it has been claimed for some time, by persons prominent in its interest, that its present arrangement with the Erie has not been profitable. The question is asked as to what the New York Central is to do, which now enters by the short-line road from Dayton to Cincinnati, which has been constructed in its interest, but the opinion prevails that a better understanding exists between the parties than appears on the surface.

Marine Medicine.

Strange stories come from the sea. Some of them are at least *ben trovati*. The *Chemist and Druggist* contains the story of sea captain to whom a sailor applied for relief for "something on his stomach." The Captain consulted his book of directions, and prescribed "No. 15." Unfortunately there had been a run on No. 15, and the bottle was empty. But the skipper, remembering old games of cribbage, made up a dose by combining No. 8 and No. 7, saying "8 and 7 make 15;" and the sailor to whom the calculation seemed quite natural, took the mixture with startling effect. The New Bedford (Massachusetts) *Mercury* says the medicine-chest of one of the abandoned Arctic whalers was broken open by some of the natives, who, thinking they had found a prize, proceeded to swallow the contents of all the bottles. The survivors described the result as startling; for the doses were too large for the constitution of even an Esquimaux. Several of the partakers died, and others wanted to but could not.—*British Medical Journal.*

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Arrived, steamships Europa, from Glasgow, and Great Western, from Bristol.

FOREIGN.

The Infant Spanish Republic Undergoing a Ministerial Crisis.

How the Nice-Laid Plans of Amadeus All Came to Nought.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—Changes in the Ministry are expected. It is probable that Chao will be Minister of Finance, Suances, Minister of Marine, Abarzuga, Minister of the Colonies, and Shouville Novillas Minister of War.

The city is tranquil. A grand Republican mass-meeting has been called for to-morrow.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—*L'Union* newspaper announces that Don Carlos has entered Navarre, accompanied by Dorregary, and goes to Catalonia, where Seballo and Tristany await him.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—Several meetings of the Republican and Radical Deputies in the Assembly were held yesterday, followed by the Council of the Ministry to solve the Ministerial crisis. The subject was subsequently considered at the sitting of the Assembly in the evening. It is probable that these deliberations will in the formation of a Cabinet wholly Republican. Resolutions were adopted by the Assembly indicating its preference for a homogeneous Ministry.

Gen. Sickles, American Minister, gave a reception last night, which was attended by Senor Castelar, leading diplomatists, and men of letters in this city, and several representatives of the Spanish nobility. The reception was succeeded by a ball given to the diplomatic corps, which lasted until 4 o'clock this morning. Politicians present at the festivities discussed the state of Spain with the American Minister, who recommended vigilance, prudence, energy, and patriotism. The present, he said, was a critical moment. He considered it unwise to allow the people to bear arms until they had received military organization. The people appeared to know their rights. They must, as soon as possible, learn their duties as citizens. Then they would be enabled to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

[Herald Cable Dispatch.]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the considerations that induced Amadeus to abdicate, the possible declaration of a Spanish Republic was never for a moment contemplated. It was a complete surprise—a veritable coup d'etat. Amadeus would not have abdicated had he deemed this a consequence of his act in any degree probable, inasmuch as the two Latin Nations—France and Spain—having each a Repuelican Government, would have enormous influence on the third Latin Nation, thus directly endangering his father's throne. Amadeus abdicated in expectation that he would be recalled by the army, whose side he has taken against the Ministry. For this he remained in Portugal. The artillery officers are all monarchists, all members of old families. He believed that, as he cast away the throne, rather than act with the Ministry, who determined to humiliate the army, they would pronounce in his favor, and he would return at their head, his hands being then free from constitutional trammels. But he was completely checkmated by the turn of events. Apparently it was some suspicion of this that induced many members of the Cortes, not Republicans, to vote with the Republican party in order to overreach the Royal maneuvres.

The Spanish Republic is the source of uneasiness at Berlin. The Emperor now regrets his false step in France, and is sorry he did not re-establish Napoleon or some other Monarch, and accept the payment of a slight indemnity, rather than let things take their course. He regards the Spanish Republic as a consequence of the French Republic, and is uncertain where this desire for Republics will stop.

The *Herald* special, Madrid, Feb. 22, says: The excitement is increasing, particularly among the workingmen. There is an apprehension of barricades appearing, and Red Republicans are urging extreme measures. The Carlists in their operations and intrigues are very active, and the army is dissatisfied.

Washington's birthday reception by the American Minister became a republican demonstration.

The Reactionists are extravagant in expressions of hostility to the American Minister, whom they regard as officially active in Spanish politics.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The usual state dinner was given at the Executive residence last evening. President Thiers was absent, being indisposed, and the Marquis de Remusat presided. Toasts were given, and no speeches made. The dinner was followed by a reception, which was the most brilliant of the season. All American residents and visitors of note attended. Many houses occupied by Americans were decorated with flags. The facade of the Washington Club was illuminated.

The Compte de Chambord has written a letter to Bishop Dupanloup declining to follow the latter's advice to make a compromise with the Orleans Princes. The Count upholds the hereditary principle, saying: "Without it, I am nothing; with it, I can accomplish everything."

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Gen. Franck, commander of the Central Department, died suddenly to-day. Gen. Menduina has been appointed as his successor.

Special telegrams to the journals here say that an insurrection has broken out in the town of Areceibo, Porto Rico, the insurgents raising the cry of "Death to Spain." The insurrection was suppressed by the gens d'armes. Three insurgents were killed.

Judge Batanero and Mr. Hall, United States Consul at Havana, have been appointed Commissioners to take testimony concerning the claims of Americans for damages arising out of the insurrection. They commenced investigations on the 14th inst.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Imperial Parliament of Germany has been convoked for the 10th of March.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The appeal of Edwin James for readmission to the English bar has been refused.

Curious Case of Second Sight.

It is a historical fact that the Rev. Joseph Buckminster, who died in Vermont in 1812, just before his death announced that his distinguished son, the Rev. J. S. Buckminster, of Boston, was dead. It afterward turned out that the son had breathed his last about the moment that his father made the announcement. The Eaton (O.) *Telegraph*, of the present week, tells the following incident, which may be taken as a parallel to that of the Buckminsters:

On Wednesday morning last, at 4 o'clock, Gen. John Quinn breathed his last. But a few minutes after that Joseph Deem, who also died on the 14th, aroused from his sleep and said to his son, John, who was at his side, "John, Gen. Quinn is dead." To this John said, "I reckon you are mistaken, father; you have been dreaming; I guess Gen. Quinn is not dead. He is not even sick, but goes down town regularly every day for his mail." "Yes," said Father Deem, "I know he is dead," and he had scarcely finished speaking till Benjamin Homan walked in, about 5 o'clock, as was his habit, and said to them, "Gen. Quinn is dead!" What is strange about it is that Father Deem did not know of Gen. Quinn's illness, and, in all probability, had not heard his name mentioned. Was it the freed spirit of Gen. Quinn, on its first mission out of the body, to carry the news to an old and dear friend also near the portals of death? Or, was it a wider vision, a supernatural sight given to Father Deem, so that, as he stood on the confines of the unseen world, he took in the scope of his sight things unseen to the natural eye? Did he see with the freed spirit's eye? However this may be answered, it is full of interest to every inquiring mind.

Obituary.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 23.—W. J. Lowry, banker, one of the oldest residents of Southern Indiana, died suddenly, yesterday morning, aged 77 years.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—If the statements now current here are to be believed, the proposed investigation into the circumstances attending the passage of the Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy in the House last spring will be the leading sensation even of this eventful session. It is stated that Commodore Garrison, whose Brazilian subsidy scheme failed about the same time that the Pacific Mail passed, proposes to show up the members who made propositions to him for money in consideration of their votes. It is said that the Commodore has a letter from Sypher, of Louisiana, written while the Brazilian scheme was pending, wherein that Congressman offered his own vote, together with those of about twenty other "carpet-bag" Congressmen, to the Commodore for the gross sum of $30,000. Fernando Wood's name is also badly mixed up with Pacific Mail. A list of about fifty witnesses has been furnished by the Committee to be summoned next week. The limited time now remaining before the adjournment will prevent the investigation from being as thorough as it otherwise might.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The opinion is gaining ground that the abandonment by the President of his proposed Southern trip means that he is now in favor of an extra session of Congress. The President, however, denies that he has undergone any change on this subject, and still asserts that he can see no reason for calling Congress together until next June. At least, Edmunds Conkling, and Frelinghuysen, of the Republican Senators, are in favor of an extra session immediately after the 4th of March, providing that the Mormon bill and the Alabama bill remain unacted upon.

LOUISIANA.

It is asserted in certain quarters here that, unless some action is taken upon the Louisiana case before the adjournment, there will be a revolution in that State, growing out of the present complicated situation of political affairs there.

THE TWO PER CENT BILL.

A motion to reconsider the vote, whereby the 2 per cent claim of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois was prevented from passing to a third reading, was made, to-day, by Senator West, inasmuch as this action was only successful by a majority of 2. The Senators from these States have yet hopes of passing the bill.

COLFAX.

The House Judiciary Committee are holding a meeting this evening for the purpose of examining the testimony taken before the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee in the case of Vice President Colfax. Inasmuch as the Chairman of this committee, Judge Bingham, is himself heavily involved in these transactions, no report is expected with regard to Colfax, even if the latter did not go out of office with the expiration of the present Cangress. Ben Butler, however, who stands second on the committee, will insist that articles of impeachment be immediately reported against the Vice President.

JUDGE SHERMAN'S

case will also be discussed this evening.

STEWART,

the recalcitrant witness, has improved his time since being confined in the "Bastile" at the Capitol to write a seventy-page pamphlet, wherein he arraigns Congress for its violation of law, in imprisoning him for contempt. On Monday he will cause a copy of this pamphlet to be placed on the desks of the various members. This is precisely what he calls revenge.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The bill providing for a reduction of tolls on the Louisville & Portland Canal, and the assumption of the debt of the Company by the United States, was added to the River and Harbor bill as an amendment, introduced by Mr. Holman, of Indiana. The matter elicited considerable discussion, Conger, of Michigan, Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Sargent, of California, opposing, and Holman, Dodd, Shelabarger, and Stevenson favoring it. The amendment provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the debt of the Company, and that the tolls shall be reduced to 25 cents per ton. It was at first proposed that the tolls should be reduced to 12 cents per ton, but the figure adopted was agreed to as a compromise. The friends of the measure worked very hard, and feel very much gratified at their success. Col. Dodd made a long and very interesting speech in behalf of the measure, which contained a more detailed history of the canal than any document hitherto given to the public.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The President to-day signed the act relieving from disabilities Wm. Bogy, of Missouri.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Treasury Department directs that all the clerks in the customs-office at New York may compete for the vacant Surveyorship.

FARRAGUT STATUE.

The Committee on Public Buildings will probably award the contract for the Farragut statue, and decide as to the model, on Tuesday next.

THE PACIFIC MAIL.

The Committee of Ways and Means commence the investigation concerning the Pacific Mail Steamship Company using money to procure legislation on Monday.

NOMINATED.

Samuel Bickerstaff was nominated Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Sixth District.

INTEREST PAYMENT.

The March interest on the ten-forty bonds will be paid on the 24th inst. without rebate.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Casserly reported from the Committee on Public Lands, without amendment, the House bill granting 200 feet right of way through the public lands to the Portland, Dallas & Salt Lake Railroad Company. The bill also grants all lands that may be necessary for depot and construction purposes.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the same Committee, reported without amendment the House bill granting the right of way for the Utah Northern Railroad Company to extend its line *via* Bear River Valley, Soda Springs, Snake River Valley, and through Montana, to connect at the most suitable point with the Northern Pacific.

SENATE EXTRA SESSION.

By the President of the United States of America. Proclamation:

WHEREAS, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such communication as may be made to it on the part of the Executive;

Now, therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, consider it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon, on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 21st day February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

POMEROY.

Mr. Guerin, Chairman of the Topeka Legislature Investigating Committee, reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms with Senator York's alleged bribe money. There are at present four other witnesses for the prosecution, and eight for the defense.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House Committee on Judciary met to-night to consider the various questions of impeachment referred to it. The intention at first was to take testimony in the matter of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, but in view of the near termination of Congress, and the impossibility of having all the testimony before it, the Committee postponed the subject in order to have a general consultation on the course to be pursued with reference to all the cases.

THEATRICAL.

The theatrical season was reinaugurated to-night by the opening of Wall's new Opera House, which is the finest ever known in this city. The seating capacity of the house is for 1,300 persons.

A SUGGESTION.

The Inauguration Committee received a committee from Ithaca, N. Y., recommending that, instead of a grand ball on inauguration evening, they hold a grand prayer-meeting.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—At the sitting of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, to-day,

SENATOR PATTERSON

testified that he had no recollection of seeing the letter of Morton, Bliss & Co., to him of May 12, 1871, or the receipt of Ames to the firm. The stock certificate he never saw until a few days ago.

After a secret session of half an hour,

JOHN B. ALLEY

was sworn, and asked if he had any knowledge that money given to Harlan by Durant was paid by the Union Pacific Company. The witness replied that he had not. He became a Director of the road in 1867, and the money was given in 1865. The witness heard from either Oakes Ames or Oliver Ames that Durant claimed the money from the road, and replied it was an outrage for the Company to be called upon to pay any such bills; had a conversation with Harlan about the money. Harlan said, "If that is the Company affair, I want to pay it back; don't want to receive any money from the Committee for any such purpose." Harlan said "I will return it at once." The witness had never seen anything on the books of the Company to lead him to think that the money had been received from the Company. Heard nothing about the matter since. In conversation with Harlan, the witness told him that he had heard that he (Harlan) had received the checks from Durant; that Durant was now expecting or proposing to charge the amount to the Company; that Harlan admitted he had received the money, but said he had no idea it was to be charged to the Company. If so, he would return it. Cannot remember the date of the conversation with Harlan, but thought it was in the spring of 1867; did not remember having any conversation with Dawes on the subject. To present knowledge of witness Durant never made any claim upon the road to have the money returned.

Recess until half-past 1.

When the Committee reassembled, the examination of Alley was resumed. He had no means of fixing the date of consideration between Harlan and himself. Witness was examined at some length as to the operations of Credit Mobilier, but his testimony was only a repetition of that before the House Committee.

SENATOR HARLAN

was recalled, and testified that he never was a formal candidate for the Senate. Dr. Durant, in his conversation with the witness, said he wanted to contribute towards the Iowa election. It was understood among the friends of witness that his name was to be used for the Senate.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

SENATE.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Mr. SCOTT presented the report of the Centennial Commission. The subscriptions, public and private, in Pennsylvania alone, would amount to about $4,000,000. This start would insure the success of the exposition, and would justify an appeal to other portions of the country.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely the House bill for the distribution of the Geneva award.

DAILY SESSIONS.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution to meet daily, on and after Monday, at 11 o'clock, and take a recess from 5 to 7 p. m. There were matters pending which it was necessary to dispose of before adjourning. Several Senators objected to the recess, and advocated a continuance session.

Mr. MACHEN thought that the bodies and minds of the Senators became very much effeminatee by their labors daily about 4 or 5 o'clock. He advocated a recess long enough to give an opportunity for a little recreation. Several Senators having spoken,

Mr. LOGAN said that after this debate the question was important. He therefore moved to postpone, that it might not be decided without due deliberation. [Laughter.]

After furrher debate, the Senate finally agreed to meet daily as specified.

ELECTION CASES.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call up the report of the Committee on Elections in the Caldwell case next week, Monday.

Mr. CARPENTER gave notice that immediately after Caldwell's case, he would call up the report on the Louisiana case.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill for the payment for Corliss steam-engine.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION

came up in regular order.

Mr. ANTHONY asked the members of the Committee on Appropriations to consent to an arrangement by which the bill for the publication of the debates could be taken up.

Messrs. COLE and WEST, having charge of the appropriation bills, objected.

Mr. ANTHONY then moved to lay the pending bill on the table. Lost—ayes, 19; noes, 34.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the motion of Mr. Sherman to strike out the clause providing for the increased compensation for railroad service.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his amendment.

An amendment for the issue of two cent stamped letter sheet envelopes was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment, authorizing the Postmaster-General to appoint a Superintendent of Free Delivery, at a salary of $2,500. Agreed to.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.), from the Committee on Post-Offices, offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to increase the mail steamship service with Brazil, which, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment to he Webb "Subsidy bill."

Mr. EDMUNDS made the point that the amendment was out of order under the rule recently adopted.

The CHAIR overruled the point of order.

Mr. EDMUNDS appealed.

The appeal was laid on the table—yeas, 27; nays, 26.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 26.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment requiring that all mail matter of the first-class, letters, shall be prepaid.

Mr. CONKLING made the point that the amendment was not in order under the rule.

The CHAIR sustained the point of order.

The amendment requiring all persons who usually receive their mail matter through free delivery to provide boxes at their offices or houses was laid on the table.

The amendment providing additional compensation for railroad mail service was concurred in; so were other amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole. The bill then passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. MYERS presented a resolution from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, declaring that the underwriters should be indemnified under the Geneva award.

THE CASE OF JUDGE SHERMAN.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the evidence taken in the matters pending before it in reference to Judge Sherman. He stated that the evidence implicated no member of either House, but exonerated individual members of both Houses. The Committee offered a resolution, referring to the Judiciary Committee the evidence taken, with instructions to examine to see how much there is that relates to Judge Charles T. Sherman, of Ohio, to determine whether further investigation should not be had with a view of presenting articles of impeachment, if such investigation shall justify such action. The resolution was adopted.

The House then, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, took up the Sundry

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL,

the pending amendment being that of Mr. Banks, prohibiting the publication of books or documents by the Government for gratuitous distribution; and an amendment by Mr. Butler (Mass.) forbidding any payment of salary or expenses of the officers of the so-called Civil Service examination.

Mr. HOAR opposed Banks' amendment, and said the abolition of the franking privilege was part of the system which sought to deliver the public sentiment of the country and the legislation of Congress into the hands of a few newspapers in great cities. Instead of annual meetings of Congress in Washington, Senators and Representatives might as well stay at home; read in their libraries the dispatches of the Associated Press or the leading articles of editors for the register of their decrees. His colleague was seeking in this amendment to break down one of the great educational influences of the country.

Mr. McKEE advocated Mr. Butler's amendment, and denounced the Civil Service reform as a fraud and humbug. He related an instance of a most intelligent young man, who is now cashier in one of the great banks of the Pacific slope, who had been rejected in the competitive examination, because he failed to answer some few questions, while the place was given to a Yankee from Maine, who was not fit to be bookkeeper to a bootblack. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONGER opposed Mr. Bank's amendment, and charged that the object of it was to prevent the circulation among the people of a knowledge of all matters occurring in Congress, and all matters of discovery in agriculture, geology, patents, etc. The author of such a proposition, whether he came from Massachusetts or the West, was a monarchist aristocrat,—[laughter]—one who would have the Government conducted in a star-chamber.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) also opposed Mr. Banks' amendment. After some remarks on the subject, he said he would pass on to another new fangled notion of men, whom the people had left out of Congress. (Laughter). That was civil seevice reform. He ridiculed the questions put in competitive examination. One was to correct the grammar in the sentence "He is a gentleman and a scholar." He did not profess to be much of a grammarian, but he did not know how to correct that sentence, unless he made it read: "He are a gentleman and a scholar." (Laughter).

Mr. BLANCHARD also opposed Mr. Banks' amendment, and agreed that it did not follow that the franking privilege was abolished, documents and books would not be circulated by the members, who would pay postage on them. He did not believe that such postage would average more than $100 or $200 a year,

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. Burchard if he did not think it better to make this reform, than to add $3,000 a year to the salary of members on the pretense, that they would henceforth have to pay postage.

Mr. BURCHARD replied that he was not afraid that the salaries of the members would be raised on that account.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that that was one of the grounds on which the plea for an increase of salaries was put.

Mr. BANKS' amendment was further opposed by Messrs. COBURN, DUNNELL, and TOWNSEND, (Penn.)

Mr. DUNNELL regarded the proposition as mere demagoguism.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS directed his attention to the vote in Committee of the Whole yesterday, increasing the appropriation for a naval station at New London, Conn., from $5,000 to $50,000, which he denounced as a scheme for plundering the Government and removing the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The property there could not be replaced elsewhere at a cost of $50,000,000. The scheme was in the interest of a lot of real estate speculators in Brooklyn, who had been for years casting their longing eyes at the land occupied by the navy-yards, waiting to get it for docks and railroad purposes. He protested against it, and cautioned the gentlemen as to what the result of the vote on the New London item was to be.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS ridiculed the fears and apprehensions of those members who saw in Mr. Banks' amendment an attempt to replace Republican institutions by despotic ones. The House was to be congratulated, he said, that the great use of miscellaneous public documents had been discovered. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had assured the House that was the barrier to save the country from government by the newspapers. He had never known of so complete a barrier against danger, except Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the tide with a broom. The newspapers circulated millions of copies among the people. Now it was proposed to preserve the Republic from the power of the newspapers, by putting the Agricultural report into every corner grocery, to be used for packages or go to trunk manufacturers. He moved to add to Mr. Banks' amendment, a proviso that the Secretary of the Interior shall place a copy of every public document, deemed by him useful for that purpose, in two libraries in each Congressional District to be accessible to any citizen on application.

Mr. GARFIELD thought Mr. Banks' amendment too important to be decided hastily. He was himself in favor of it, but thought it wise to let it go for the present. He opposed Mr. Butler's amendment.

Mr. COX advocated Mr. Banks' amendment.

The House then proceeded to vote on E. H. Roberts' amendment—rejected. Then the amendment offered by Mr. Banks was also rejected without a division, the yeas and nays being called for, but refused.

The amendment by Mr. Butler that none of the money should be used in the expenses of the competitive Civil Service examination was rejected—yeas, 85; nays, 103.

The amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole were then read and acted on. The first vote by yeas and nays was on the amendment requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress how he disburses the Secret Service fund appropriation for preventing and detection of counterfeiting—an amendment which was opposed by Garfield and sustained by Beck—rejected, yeas, 74; nays, 102. The amendment appropriating $100,000 for a Government building at Raleigh, N. C., was adopted. The amendment appropriating $500,000 for an addition to the site of the Boston Post-Office, on condition of the streets being widened, was adopted. An amendment requiring contracts on public buildings to be made with lowest responsible bidders, after advertisement, was rejected without yeas or nays. An amendment increasing the item for a naval station at New London, Conn., from $5,000 to $50,000 was rejected—yeas, 94; nays, 99.

The bill was then passed.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. CHIPMAN called for the report of the Committee of twelve appointed to confer with the officers of the Washington National Monument Society on the practicability of the completion of the Washington monument by the approaching centennial anniversary.

Mr. SAWYER, who wanted to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, moved to postpone the Washington monument matter till Wednesday next. The motion was agreed to.

SYPHER.

Mr. KERR, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Elections, to the effect that J. H. Sypher, member from Louisiana, before the general election last year, while he was a candidate for election to Congress, had unlawfully and corruptly procured to be made a false and fraudulent registration, and false and fraudulent votes to be cast for himself, and other gross frauds to be committed in connection with such election, referring the matter to the Committee on Elections, with power to take testimony.

Mr. SYPHER said that Theodore Jacques, the witness who testified against him, had come to the Capital, hired by the Democrats of Louisiana to testify falsely. He (Sypher) went before the Senate Committee and asked the privilege of rebutting that testimony, but the Committee denied him that right, stating that his case was not before the Committee. He hoped the resolution would be adopted. He would prove that Jacques was a perjured scoundrel, and that he had been sent to Washington with Democratic money, after having forged certificates in the interest of the Democratic party. He called for an investigation. He thanked Mr. Kerr for the resolution.

A Democratic member—Then you ought to have offered it yourself.

The resolution was adopted.

The House then took up the

RIVER AND HARBOR

Appropriation bill, which appropriates $5,507,400, including the following items: For dredging out the Bay of Superior to the docks of Superior and Duluth, $100,000; for the Marquette and Menominee harbors, Michigan, $40,000; for other harbors in Michigan, $197,000; harbors in Wisconsin, $120,000; Chicago harbor, $90,000; Calumet Harbor, Ill., $40,000; Michigan City harbors, Ind., $50,000; Fox & Wisconsin Rivers, $300,000; St. Mary's Falls Canal, $200,000; St. Clair River, at the mouth of the Black River, $15,000; Harbor Refuge on Lake Huron, $75,000; St. Clair Flats Canal, $100,000; Toledo Harbor, Ohio, 5100,000; other harbors of Ohio, $78,000; Oswego Harbor, N. Y., $100,000; Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y., $40,000; Buffalo Harbor, New York, $75,000; other lake harbors in New York, $71,000; Burlington Harbor, Vt., $15,000; St. Anthony's Falls and Upper Mississippi, $25,000; Minnesota River, $10,000; Illinois River, $50,000; Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River, $400,000; Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, $50,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sturgeon Bay Canal, $40,000; Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, $100,000; Osage River, Mo., $25,000; Ouachita River, La., $60,000; Mississippi River, between the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio, $100,000; Ohio River, $200,000; Falls of the Ohio River, $100,000; Upper Monongahela River, W. Va., $66,000; Cumberland River, below Nashville, Tenn., $25,000; Wabash River, in Indiana and Illinois, $50,000; Tennessee River, below Chattanooga, $100,000: Tennessee River, above Chattanooga, $25,000; mouth of the Mississippi, $125,000; removing raft in Red River, La., $80,000; also, various sums for rivers in the Southern States; and also in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; removing obstructions in the East River, New York, including Hell Gate, $225,000; various sums for the rivers and harbors in the Eastern States; Boston Harbor, $75,000; Lower Willamette River, Oregon, $20,000; Upper Willamette River, Oregon, $3,000; breakwater at Wilmington, $150,000; surveys, examinations, and contingencies, $100,000. The second section directs the examination and survey of numerous lakes, rivers and harbors.

Mr. HERFORD moved to insert $50,000 for the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia. Rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 85.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to insert an item appropriating $100,000 for the Louisville & Portland Canal, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to assume control of the management of the canal, the tolls on steam vessels to be hereafter reduced to 25 cents per ton, and all other vessels in proportion. After a long discussion, Mr. Holman's amendment was adopted, and the item of $100,000 for the falls of the Ohio River was struck out.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. WILSON (Indiana), from the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier Committee, gave notice that he would on Monday next move to suspend the rules and pass the bill reported by that Committee.

As the House was not making much progress on the River and Harbor bill, and was impatient to adjourn, Mr. SAWYER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill with the following amendments: Inserting an item of $50,000 for the channel of the Delaware River at Fort Mifflin Bar; reducing the item for the channel of the Delaware River at Horse Shoe Shoals from $100,000 to $50,000; increasing the appropriations for surveys, examinations, and contingencies from $100,000 to $125,000.

The motion was rejected—yeas, 101; nays, 64, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) desired consent to have the House bill to distribute the Geneva awards substituted for the Senate bill, but Mr. POTTER objected. At 5:10 o'clock

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Mutual Life Insurance on the Stock Exchange—Rosenzweig—Steamship Race—The Drug Trade—Arrival of the Crew of the Erie—Father Burke—Railway Suit—Censure—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Stock Exchange Association, by over a two-thirds vote, have resolved to insure the lives of their members to the amount of $10,000 each, out of their own contributions of $10 each of a membership of 1,000, on the death of any member. Assuming ten deaths per annum, the contribution is $100, or 1 per cent. In consequence of this arrangement, the value of seats have advanced from $6,000 to $8,000 each. The heirs of every holder of such seat, in the event of his death, is assured of at least $18,000.

Rozenzweig, who thought it an outrage that he should be sent to the penitentiary for seven years for killing a young woman, and who managed to get a new trial through legal technicalities, is now almost frantic over the fact that he will be arraigned next Monday for murder in the first degree. The wife and daughter of the prisoner have almost lived around the District Attorney's office since he was brought down from Sing Sing to the Tombs, and they hoped to see him brought to speedy trial and acquitted. Rosenzweig says his constitution is already broken down by prison life, but he looks oily and sleek. There has been blundering in framing the new law punishing abortion, and it is possible that Rosenzweig may escape scot free.

This morning the paddle-wheel steamer Niagara left this port for Bermuda, in the hope of obtaining the British postal subsidy for the out and home trip between this port and Bermuda. Every effort will be made by the Niagara to make a rapid passage. The competitor of the Niagara for postal favor is the screw steamer Florida. The race on time between these two craft down to Bermuda is watched with no little interest by the shipping community, as it is a repetition of the old struggle between side-wheel and screw, and which has almost invariably terminated in favor of the latter. It is reported that the owner of the Florida has backed his steamer heavily to beat the Niagara's time by a dozen hours, at least.

The Board of Pharmacy of the City of New York, created under the act of 1871, intended to elevate the standing of druggists in the city, and prevent accidents from the compounding of medicines by inexperienced parties, have been at work with their examinations since last August. The city contains about 1,200 persons who are subject to this law, yet only about 500 proprietors and 400 employes have registered. About 275 have been examined, many of them having presented European diplomas that render an examination unnecessary. Of the 275 thirty-six have been rejected. About twenty-five or thirty proprietors, sooner than undergo the critical examination, have sold out and retired from the business. Nearly all the rejected were Americans and Irish.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The crew and passengers of the steamer Erie, which burned near Pernambuco on New Year's day, arrived here last evening on the Brazilian mail steamer Ontario. The Captain of the Erie says the origin of the fire is a mystery to him. It is understood that an investigation in the case will soon be made by Government Inspectors.

A number of prominent gentlemen and clubs, last evening, entertained Father Burke, who leaves for Europe to-day. Several temperance and other societies will participate in the procession to escort the reverend gentleman from the city. Father Burke is to return here in the fall.

The Erie Railway has sued the Boston, Hartford & Erie Road to recover interest under the old contract, and under which the Erie Company seeks to have the claim made a lien upon the Company so as to secure its control.

The Coroner's jury censured the New York Central Railroad in the matter of the late accident at Hastings.

Rosezweig's lawyer is to apply to the Supreme Court for a prohibition against the Grand Jury's finding an indictment against him.

Over 5,000 persons assembled at the pier, whence the steamer departed, to bid farewell to Father Burke. Addresses were made on behalf of associations of this city and Brooklyn, and were responded to. Two steam-tugs accompanied the steamer down the bay, on which was a large number of citizens.

PITTSBURGH.

A Temperance Meeting Broken Up by Roughs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—Two or three days ago, a number of our prominent citizens issued a memorial, asking the Mayor to call a meeting at the City Hall to consider the "Local Option bill" now before the Legislature. Agreeable to this, he issued a call for a meeting this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. At fifteen minutes past 7 the meeting was organized by the Temperance Alliance, who had charge of the affair, by selecting Mr. J. Parke, Jr., to the chair. They had engaged a band, which was playing in the gallery at and before the opening. Immediately after Mr. Parke was appointed, yelling and hooting was commenced in the hall. Shouts and threats were uttered against the Temperance Alliance, which was ordered to leave. A mob had got possession of the hall. They elected a Chairman and speakers of their own. A party of roughs went up to the gallery, and ordered the band to quit, and commenced to put them out by force. There were only five policemen in the hall at the time, and a terrible riot was imminent, as the roughs had come there for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. The Mayor soon came upon the scene and, with some seventy-odd policemen, succeeded in quelling the riot. There were only two arrests made. The parties that had come there to discuss the question got no show at all, but the mob ruled, and their speakers argued for free whiskey, without let or license. The Alliance left the hall shortly after, and, with some 300 others, proceeded to their own rooms, but no discussion was had. They merely adopted resolutions against mob-rule, and proposed to discuss the matter next week at the City Hall. Fully 1,500 persons were present, many of whom could be recognized as the very dregs of our lowest population.

DES MOINES.

Nominated for Mayor—Religious Revival.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Feb. 22.—At the Republican primary election, held in this city to-day, Giles H. Turner was nominated for Mayor.

The Rev. E. P. Hammond, the revivalist. commenced a series of meetings in this city to-night. Churches of all denominations are in active sympathy, and have been working up a feeling among members for some weeks, preparatory for union meetings at the coming of Hammond. The meeting this evening augurs well for those to follow.

The hardware firm of Clark & Hayzlett, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, failed, and was closed up on Friday night. The liabilities are about $22,000, and the assets are estimated at $9,000. Hayzlett is Sheriff of Linn County, Iowa.

Fatal Runaway.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 22.—A fatal accident occurred last evening near Idaho. A buggy containing John Conlan and Miss Ida Dean, coming down a steep mountain road from the Seaton Mine, overturned, throwing both persons over the dashboard, and under the horses' heels. Miss Dean was trampled to death and badly disfigured. Mr. Conlan was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.

Expiation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Robert Champion, colored, was hanged at Fayette, Mo., yesterday afternoon, for the murder of his wife in July last. The execution took place in an open field a short distance from town, and was witnessed by from 3,000 to 4,000 people. Champion was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and stoutly and persistently protested his innocence to the last.

Shooting Affray.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 22.—Capt. Tom Ryman, of the steamer Eddyville, and C. H. Arthur, steamboat agent, had an altercation to-day. Arthur was badly cut and hurt in the head. Ryman was shot in the arm, causing a flesh wound. The difficulty grew out of a certain newspaper paragraph for which Arthur was responsible.

FOREIGN.

SAN DOMINGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The report that the various revolutionary chiefs in San Domingo have made an alliance to conquer Baez is confirmed. The pronunciamento against Baez is signed by Luperon, Cabral, and twelve other leaders, and it was issued a few days after the sale of the Samana Peninsula. It says:

In this classic land of liberty, we view with abhorrence the ring which would vend our country to the various European and American markets. Perfidy and the love of gain have brought about the sale of Samana Isthmus to an American share company, who will soon transfer its powers and possessions to the United States Government. Thousands of patriots protested, in 1870, against the same machinations, which then went by the name of voluntary annexation, and they now again lift up their voices in solemn protest. No Senate of this country is endowed with the powers to vest in a foreign nation such a commission. Sons of Washington! Give heed to our friendly remonstrance, and forget not the timely and prophetic warning of one of your illustrious republicans, Mr. Schurz, to steer clear of annexing tropical possessions to the United States, and we now solemnly repeat his words, for God in His infinite mercy has placed the sea as a barrier between us, to show that we should remain separated to the end of all eternity. Rest assured that your aspirations are in vain. Further, remember that Great Britain had to retire wounded from the contest in the Western World; also, the Imperial eagle of France, and the representatives of Spain. Therefore, Sons of the North, respect the integrity of our land, and let not your footprints be seen on your shores. Up to the present time we have been invincible, therefore do not tempt destiny."

The address concludes with an invocation to all Dominicans to rally, and wage a vigorous war against Baez.

What the Samana Bay Company will do in case of the decisive defeat of Baez is of course not determined, but they will not lack for adventurous volunteers in this city, if they should call for them.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The *Times* has advices from Spain that partisan agitation is beginning to make itself felt.

The Spanish mails are several days overdue.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—Salmeron, Minister of Justice, will shortly present a bill for the abolition of capital punishment.

In the Assembly, yesterday, Castelar and Echegaray, Minister of Finance, made reassuring statements as to the peaceful condition of the Republic.

The Ministry propose to apply 10,000,000 reals from the war fund for the purchase of improved small arms.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was discussed yesterday. No progress is reported.

The Government will deal summarily with the revolutionists.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Carlist movement is represented as increasing at Madrid.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—It is officially announced that there has been serious agitation at Barcelona, growing out of the withdrawal from the garrison there of the favorite troops. No violence was resorted to, however. Quiet was peaceably restored. It was erroneously reported that the red flag was displayed at Barcelona.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—The *Imparcial* to-day announces that the Ministry have before them questions which will involve a ministerial crisis. The crisis may be averted with the loss to the Government of Cardova, Minister of War, but it is thought possible that all the Ministers adhering to the Radical party will resign.

President Figueras is indisposed.

Thirty-two Colonels and forty Lieutenant-Colonels of the artillery, regular army, have resigned. Their resignations were accepted.

A dispatch from Bilboa, capital of Biscay, states that the Carlists cut the railroad at Vittoria, twenty-nine miles south of that city, and destroyed the railroad station at Oreto Sladio.

The trouble at Barcelona arose in consequence of the commander of the garrison, who suspected the officers of the municipal government to be Alphonzists, establishing a substantial condition of martial law there. The troops were placed under arms and reviewed, but the majority sympathized with the people, who were unwilling to submit to the military. Under orders from Madrid, the officer abandoned his interference, and quiet was restored.

The authorities throughout Catalonia and other sections have reiterated their adhesion to the Republic.

The idea of a Federal Republic is said to be gaining ground.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Archbishop of Paris has tendered his hospitalities to the Rev. Mennillod, recently expelled from Switzerland because he exercised his functions in despite of the Government.

Thiers is slightly indisposed. He was compelled to be absent from the dinner given by Washburne to-day to the Diplomatic Corps.

The *Corsaire* newspaper resumed publication to-day.

At the Washburne diplomatic dinner to-day, the representatives of the principal European Governments were among the guests.

The American flag was hoisted over all the foreign Legations to-day.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 22.—The Budget Committee of the Assembly refused to report the item for defraying the expense of sending French artisans and skilled workmen to the Vienna Exposition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Disraeli, Lord Cairns, Gothorne and Hardy, members for Oxford University, will meet the members of the House for Dublin, to-day, to discuss the course to be pursued in the University Test bill.

Robert Vane Agnew, Conservative, elected to Parliament from Wigton, succeeds Young, Liberal.

The Telegraph Dispatch Company has enjoined one James McLean, until recently their manager, from engaging in the like business of sending telegraphic news, as the Company feared McLean would use the information he obtained while in their employ, in connection with his business, to their detriment. McLean sent news to the American Press Association at New York.

BRAZIL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Rio Janeiro mail advices say the ravages of the yellow fever are carrying off a hundred persons daily. Very few Americans are taken with the disease, it being confined mostly to the Portuguese and Italians.

GERMANY.

STUTTGART, Feb. 22.—The bakers' workmen here propose a strike unless an increase of pay or a reduction of hours are conceded.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Portugal is arming in anticipation of civil commotion. The Federalists are everywhere in the ascendant.

UTAH.

The Mormons Happy Over the Idea of a Congressional Commission.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 22.—The Mormon leaders were greatly elated to-day by the reception of dispatches from Chicago stating that Washington specials to the press of that city intimate that it has been suggested to provide for the appointment by the President of a Commission to come to Utah, and make a thorough investigation during the recess of Congress of the whole Mormon question.

The *Herald* immediately placarded the news with a sensation display, and the head-line, "Confusion to the Ring," and while the saints grew joyous in new-found hope, the sinners became correspondingly depressed. The priesthood suddenly inspired new confidence in their ability yet to circumvent the Government and maintain the Mormon power. At any rate they are now certain of preventing legislation this session, and thereby gain time to pave the way to a further and more effectual triumph. A commission or other substitution for decisive Congressional action is acceptable to the Mormons at this juncture. The *Journal* denounces the Commission scheme as fraught with danger to good government and fatal to the best interests of Utah.

It is said that prominent mercantile firms of New York and Chicago hold more than $1,000,000 of the paper of "Zion's Co-operative Institution," and through that interest have become lobbyists on behalf of the polygamous Church. It is reported on reliable authority that nearly $400,000 of the tithing fund has been remitted to Mormon agents in Washington during the last ten days.

The Union Pacific was blocked a few hours yesterday by snow. The trains to-night are again on time.

Washington's Birthday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The day is generally being observed here as a holiday. Business everywhere is suspended. The United Order of American Mechanics paraded the principal streets today in honor of Washington's birthday. There were nearly 5,000 in the procession, which was witnessed by a vast throng who had gathered in the streets for the purpose. The Mayor reviewed them at the City Hall. Flags are flying from the principal buildings the whole length of Broadway.

The American Protestant Association, to the number of about 1,500, united in procession today. Everything passed off very orderly. Large deputations were present from suburban places, and the crowds of spectators who filled the streets added to the display. Services were held in many of the churches. In the evening a number of societies and clubs held military receptions and reunions.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—Nearly all the principal business houses are closed, the day being observed as a holiday.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—The day is observed here generally as a holiday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed here by a parade of the police force and the militia. The banks were closed, but business otherwise was not generally suspended. Very few flags were displayed. A salute was fired in the morning in honor of the day, but farther than that no change was observable from the general routine of daily city life.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was appropriately celebrated here.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 22.—To-day is observed generally as a holiday. The stores are closed, and no newspapers issued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was very quietly observed. The departments closed at noon. Flags were displayed on many buildings.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Flags were displayed throughout the city. The military branch of the Italian Benevolent Association celebrated the day by a parade etc.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed very quietly in this city. A few places of business were closed. The various military and civic organizations paraded.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday being a legal holiday, public business is suspended, and several military companies are parading.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—There was a general observance of Washington's birthday in this city, but no regular celebration, beyond a parade of a portion of the militia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The mass meeting at the Academy of Music to-night was a great success. Simon Cameron presided. It was announced that the total subscription for this city was $1,717,000. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

THE FARMERS.

Conventions at Ottawa, Earlville, and Geneva.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Farmer's Convention here to-day was well attended, considering the excessively cold weather. The farmers adopted resolutions, strongly denunciatory of rings, railroads, and all monopolies, and instructing their representatives in the Legislature to oppose all laws attempting to legalize the bonds issued by cities and towns to railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Feb. 22.—At the farmers' meeting, to-day, there was a small attendance. Thomas Judd was elected Chairman. A letter was read from the President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The Chairman stated that he had requested the attendance of the Presidents of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. A permanent organization was effected. William Conant was elected President, and S. C. Evarts Treasurer; F. A. Hall was elected Secretary, and a Vice President from each town in the county. A committee on by-laws was appointed. Adjourned to meet at Geneva two weeks from to-day.

EARLVILLE, Ill., Feb. 22.—A large meeting of the farmers, notwithstanding the severe cold, was held here to-day. Resolutions indorsing Hildrup's bill and declaring that the law must and shall be enforced against the railroads were adopted. A committee was chosen to draft rules for a permanent organization and report next Saturday. Speeches were made by A. J. Grover, E. R. Wicks, and Samuel Wiley, insisting that the railroads should obey the law of the State. The meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, Feb. 29, inst.

SPRINGFIELD.

The "Mayor's Bill" Under Discussion in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs considered Kehoe's proposition to repeal the Mayor's bill. Almost the entire day was spent in discussion. In the forenoon, it was recommended to be passed on motion of Burns; but in the afternoon, on motion of McGrath, the vote was reconsidered for the purpose of modifying the present law, so as to perpetuate it. The proposition is to have the Mayor prefer charges to the Council against any officer he may desire to remove, the Council to be the judge of the evidence. This is the sentiment of the Committee, but the bill might as well be repealed.

The McGrath bill, authorizing the Council to fix the salaries of city officers, will be reported with a recommendation that it pass.

FIRES.

Further Details of the Burning of St. Petersburgh, Pa.—Other Conflagrations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—Owing to the prostration of the telegraph wires, it was impossible to send an account of the great conflagration that visited this place last night. The fire broke out in Fred Hepp's Saloon, at 6 o'clock. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, and, with the heroic efforts of citizens, the town was saved from absolute destruction. The fire spread rapidly to Aiken's Opera House, next door. The Chief Engineer directed the buildings to be torn down, thus arresting the further spread of the fire. The following is a list, as nearly as we can procure it, of the sufferers and amount of loss: Fred Hepp, $3,000; Aiken's Opera House and billiard room, $20,000; insured for about $4,000; W. Meyers' restaurant, about $3,000; Goldsmith's building, $2,000; Adams House, $10,000; Kibb's clothing house, $10,000; Seymour, Taylor & Co., hardware, $10,000; insured for $5,000; R. W. De Havens' clothing store, $7,000; insurance, $2,500; St. Petersburg Savings Bank, $1,000 on building; deposits all secured; Mike McKolosky's dry goods store, $7,000; insured for $4,000; Wilson Brothers' dry goods store, $1,000; J. H. Welch & Co.'s liquor store, $3,000; J. B. Donaldson & Co., drugs, $5,000; Wilcox & Butt's furniture store, $1,500; Eli Ritz's building, $2,500; J. M. Place's newsroom and post-office, $1,000; Frankinstein's clothing store, $4,000; billiard saloon, loss $2,000; Dr. Darn's office and library, $500; Falkerson's restaurant, $3,000; Smith Cook's office and residence, $8,000; St. Petersburg Hotel, $8,000, insurance $5,000; Callner's residence, loss $2,000; Dr. Johnson's drug store, loss $3,000; the *Progress* office, $1,000; Smith & Hemler's Hotel, loss $5,000; Herren's office, loss $1,000: Bennett, hardware, loss $2,000.

The origin of the devastating conflagration was the explosion of a lamp in Fred. Hepp's saloon. The business part of the town is in ashes. A loafer, during the fire, gave a black eye to one of the fire police. The citizens, with praiseworthy generosity, threw open their houses to the sufferers by the fire.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The loss by the burning of President Grant's residence, near this city,—the old Dent mansion,—yesterday, is about $5,000. Most of the furniture was saved.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—A fire, to-night, in Daniels & Collier's three-story brick building, on the public landing, burned out entire the interior of half the building, occupied as an eating and lodging-house. Damage to the building estimated at $8,000. A portion of the same building, No 11 Public Landing, occupied by Parker, Wise & Co., boat stores, was not injured by the fire, but damaged by water to the extent of $5,000; fully insured in the Home Company. The loss on the building is supposed to be covered by insurance.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Modoc War—Wreck of a Steamship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—A courier arrived at Yreka to-night from the Modoc front. Bob Whittle's Indian wife, Matilda, went to Captain Jack's camp, on Thursday, but had not returned on Friday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When she left she gave all her rings and jewelry to her husband. Much anxiety is felt for her safety, as she was to have returned before.

The Peace Commissioners were at Cottonwood Creek, forty miles north of Yreka. They are divided in their councils. Case insists on unconditional surrender. Meacham and Applegate think the Modocs have been badly treated. O'Donnel, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had been sent for, which Meacham favored and Applegate opposed. The people there have no hope of peace on terms likely to be offered, and doubt whether Meacham and Applegate can get a talk with Capt. Jack, notwithstanding their friendly disposition.

William McEcham, supposed to be fatally stabbed by Percy last week, will recover.

The steamer Enterprise, from Gardner to Portland, Oregon, was wrecked, Feb. 20, on a bar at the mouth of the Umpqua River. No lives were lost. The steamer went ashore. It is expected to save a portion of the cargo and machinery.

THE WEATHER.

Reports from Various Points.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The extreme "cold snap" continues in the Northwest—28 degrees below zero at Breckinridge, Minn., this morning. Elsewhere the weather is about the same as yesterday, with snow in some parts of the East.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Feb. 22.—Twelve degrees below zero was the testimony of the thermometers here this morning. The whole day has been exceedingly cold, with occasional flurries of snow, and the river is again falling.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 22.—Extreme cold weather has prevailed for the last two days; the thermometer eighteen degrees below zero in this city. It is reported thirty-seven below at Waterloo.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—A driving snow-storm raged throughout New England yesterday—one of the severest of the season.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The thermometer has been standing not far from zero all day, it being 6 below in the morning, 5 below at noon, and this evening 7 below. Another terribly cold night is in prospect.

MEMPHIS.

The Carnival Excitement—Decision—High Water.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 22.—The city is rapidly filling with strangers to attend the carnival. Telegrams from all quarters are pouring in for rooms at hotels. Over 15,000 maskers will be in the line of procession on Tuesday night. Arrangements have been made to receive the Governors and Legislatures of Arkansas and Tennessee.

Judge Haskell, of the First Circuit Court, today, rendered a decision against William McLean, late County Tax Collector, and security for nearly $150,000.

The river rose 10 inches, and is now within 3½ feet of high-water mark.

Genuine Sympathy.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—A great deal of sympathy is expressed here for the firm of James Wood's Sons & Co., extensive iron manufacturers of this city, whose failure was announced a few days ago. At a meeting of their employes, held this afternoon at the works in Wheatland, Pa., the following resolutions were passed by acclamation:

WHEREAS, We, the employes of James Woods Sons & Co., at Wheatland, realize the financial difficulty of our employers, for whom we entertain the kindest of feelings, they always having shown themselves to be the laboring men's friends; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby tender them our sympathy by offering them our services to the number of nearly 1,000 men for two or three months, asking for the same only sufficient out of their store to sustain ourselves and families until such times as they feel able to further compensate us.

Court-House Dedication.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Stephenson County Court-House was dedicated to-day at 1 p. m. The Hon. T. J. Turner, of Chicago, delivered an able and interesting dedicatory address.

New York City Politics.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Apollo Hall party last evening elected delegates from the different wards for a General Committee for 1873.

The politicians have the most concern about that section of the new city charter relating to the appointing power. As now amended, the Mayor is divested of this power, but it is thought that, on its final passage, an amendment will be made giving the confirmatory appointing power to the Mayor, leaving the original appointing power to the Aldermen. Peter Cooper publishes a letter against the charter.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Mail advices report the death of Joseph Sheridan Lefann, the eminent Irish writer, at Dublin, Feb. 7.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 22.—John W. Harris, an old and wealthy citizen, died at 1 o'clock to-day. He was the manufacturer of the well-known Dayton ale.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 22.—The Hon. R. H. Lee, Representative to the General Assembly from this county, died at the residence of his brother in this city, to-day, of consumption.

The National Centenary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22.—The Board of Centennial Commissioners and Corporators have just closed a two days' session. Much business of importance was transacted. The Hon. Baylie Peyton delivered an able address before the Legislature on the subject of the Centennial celebration of 1870. Interest in the subject is increasing. Tennessee will do her whole duty.

Fatal Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—While the steamer Mary Davage was attempting to land at Peckenpaugh's, sixty-five miles below this city, on Thursday day night, during the heavy gale, her Captain, John W. Arwalt, fell overboard and was drowned. The efforts of the crew to recover the body were unavailing. The boat was blown under some trees, and it is supposed Capt. Arwalt was knocked off by a limb.

Small-Pox.

SANDWICH, Ill., Feb. 22.—Small-pox has appeared in Plano, Ill. Two persons affected have died from the dreaded disease. One lady, who died on the 20th inst., was brought to this city for interment yesterday. The physicians in attendance claim to have the disease under control, and not much fear is entertained of its further spreading.

Mysterious Murder.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 22.—Monroe Snyder was murdered last night. His body was thrown into the river, whence it was recovered to-day. He is thought to have been followed from New York, where he had been collecting money.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Linford Finlingon was thrown from the platform of the 6:30 New York and Trenton train to-night, in consequence of the breaking of the coupling. The rear portion of the train passed over him, causing instant death.

Shipwreck.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A Boston dispatch says an unknown vessel went ashore off Plymouth, and is dismantled. It is supposed that all on board were lost.

Murderer Sentenced.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Feb. 22.—James Brady, for the murder of J. Dixon, in a saloon in this city in December last, was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

Attempted Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—William Semmes undertook to shoot himself last night because he was apprehended for robbing a friend of $750.

Cattle Disease.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—At Newark, N. Y., it is reported that a pleuro-pneumonia epidemic prevails among the cattle.

An Embezzling Postmaster.

HILLSBORO BRIDGE, N. C., Feb. 22.—Charles Gillis, Postmaster at Hillsboro, was arrested today for embezzling.

A Defrauder.

Frederic G. Mather, son of the Treasurer of the Cleveland Society for Savings, is charged with defrauding that concern, in which he was a clerk, out of $20,000. He does not hang about Cleveland to hear what is said about it, but has gone to the celebrated "parts unknown." An indictment for forgery is out against him, which specifies a draft on the National Park Bank of New York for $2,710, drawn last May. His shrewd way of perpetrating the fraud is thus stated: Drafts like the one specified are entered in the bank account, and countersigned by a Teller, after which they are signed by the President. A check like the one in question would be made out by Mather for $10 for instance, and taken by him to the Teller for entry, with $10 in money. Then he would prefix the words and figures 2,700, and take the draft to the President, who, seeing that it was countersigned by the Teller, would affix his autograph. Thus the bank accounts appeared to be straight and properly balanced, while by an ingenious trick the cunning operator realized $2,700.

Charles R. Buckalew publishes a card denying that he has been appointed Attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at a salary of $10,000.

—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, operating 905 miles of road, and employing 18,000 workmen, will probably make permanent the measure it inaugurated some time since, of stopping all freight trains on the Sabbath.

THE LAW...

Two More of Sco... division...

A City Projected ... Around W...

Stately Drives Ten ... Five F...

The Jury Law Ag... and F...

Intended Reco... $510,00...

The following letter to ... tention of the law repor... looking further into Mr. ... schemes:

In your *expose* of the Sc... paper (20th), I think your r... the conveyances in the reco... were of property in the Bou... not a fact. Many of the n... paper as unfortunate dupes ... land in that subdivision. ... of Scott in Park Ridge Su... passing strange you never e... it is too late.

The examination of th... the fire in the Recorder's ... reveals no such subdivi... in Sec. 5; and those ... therein will do well to in... ever they hold responsib... out delay. The renewe... books showed that the ... not "unfortunate dupes ... lucky speculators, if tha... is, of course, impossible ... swer for the value of the ... individual purchaser of ... the grantors' books of ... received a conveyance fr... passed the afternoon in l... of them. The Boulevard ... not the only creation of ... devoted the realms of ... marshy haunts of the wil... tive competition of a prog... swamp land south of the ... feet drives of the Bouleva... modious eighteen-inch ... the coal-wagons, the ... the coachman, the ... *genre*, should dispense ... Addition the necessa... glorious expanse of ... liquid mud, and oozy bog... ten thousand years ago t... unborn boulevarders; th... masonry, the glittering m... to tower to'rds the skies ... lots, have been repeated ... similar Liliputian scale.

Sixteen miles due south ... eight miles east, the hardy... sible Chicago sportsman, ... March next, up to his wai... ping away at the wild ... frightened, from their ... Wolf Lake; and the soun... gun and the shriek of the ... away in the solitary waste... and their echoes seek in v... in all those solitudes. Ag... ting log, the frogs croak a... "We're monarch of all we... life is only possible by th... horns of whisky. In ... those halls of dazz... arise that Mr. Scott's ... lated on when they ... lots in "Park Ridge Subd... in that glowing valley of ... matism did those who are ... dupes of the Boulevard A... stantial foundation of the ... of investments in land. Aw... other elegantly-platted reg... loveliness—on the printed ... pressibly fascinating to the ... speculator, whose motto it ... up, "to save the price of a... may some day possess a lot... to public approval is the n... county map in the Reco... "Park Ridge Swindle," or ... speaking, the south ½ of t... ¼ of the northwest ¼ of ... 36, north 14, east. Both ... of Mr. Scott's making, and ... is that meant by our corr... Ridge Subdivision of Sec. 5... "Park Ridge" Subdivisi... very first plat on the very... first book of record, comp... is one of the earliest effort... before he got things dow... 6x30 ft lots, six feet stre... alleys. These lots are r... pared with the enterp... ern times, measuring 1... streets wide enough to a... two perambulators, namely... feet alleys! There are f... taining forty-eight lots eac... a total of 672 lots, most of ... to "unfortunate dupes" a... tors."

Those who may have pu... happy ignorance of their ... may verify these lines by ... of record for themselves.

THE JURY QUESTION—HOW T...

The report published in ... of the proceedings before ... Court Judges as to the pa... Clerk of the Court to jury... one. The Judges are not ... question involving so large... $250,000 a year without ... question of law, certainly, ... this particular law seeme... perhaps the Court will ... to the demands of ... discussing the matter, cou... freely alluded to the expos... nal. He referred at some ... of extravagance; nay, the ... involved by this law. He ... combat the facts and fig... TRIBUNE, but contented ... the blame on the shoulder... missioners; he could not ... ous statements advanced ... he insisted that the law wa...

Let us see how the la... Commissioners are called ... names per month for juro... ferent courts. They do ... are handed to the bailiff... The bailiffs cannot find th... produce the jurors. The ... days. The Judges issue sp... men; and the bailiffs go fo... and byways to get men to ... in the city refuse to serve, ... liberty. As a *pis-aller*, re... country, and farmers, who ... now, are brought in. At ... they receive their "pay," ... $40 each. Next week th... jurors; dozens of farmers ... bailiffs are relieved of trou... naturally enough fill up ... names of those who are pr... to serve. Who is to blam... bailiffs, whose first duty ... they have nothing to do wi... the Court. Then it must b... whose first inattention ... wrong.

The week following the ... TRIBUNE on the system, th... and Superior Courts were ... Commissioners to discont... per mile for every mile... eled, thus giving the ... thousands of dollars ha... under a mistaken interpret... result of this action is tha... the total jury fees paid a... exceed $50 per week each, ... $450 per week each, showi... two courts alone of $800 p... rate. Meanwhile, the jur... pay, and a difficulty will b... persons to serve during thi...

It is a curious fact in co... cent rush from the countr... rustic has come from Bram...

ANOTHER RELIC OF THE FIR...

$510,000 ...

Among the valuable estat... were reduced by the Octob... to a mere heap of ashes wa... Jr., who died on the 19t... which estate was worth, on ...

THE LAW COURTS.

Two More of Scott's Liliputian Subdivisions Platted.

A City Projected on the Morasses Around Wolf Lake.

Stately Drives Ten Feet Wide, and Alleys Five Feet.

The Jury Law Agitation---More Facts and Figures.

Intended Reconstruction of a $510,000 Estate.

The following letter to the editor called the attention of the law reporter to the desirability of looking further into Mr. George W. Scott's land schemes:

In your *expose* of the Scott swindle, in yesterday's paper (20th), I think your reporter assumed that all the conveyances in the records from Scott and wife were of property in the Boulevard Addition; which is not a fact. Many of the names appearing in your paper as unfortunate dupes never owned a foot of land in that subdivision. Many of them have bought of Scott in Park Ridge Subdivision of Sec. 5. 'Tis passing strange you never expose such swindling until it is too late.

The examination of the plats recorded since the fire in the Recorder's office of Cook County reveals no such subdivision as "Park Ridge," in Sec. 5; and those who have bought lots therein will do well to invite Mr. Scott, or whoever they hold responsible, to file the plat without delay. The renewed investigation of the books showed that the buyers of land who are not "unfortunate dupes" must be at least unlucky speculators, if that term is preferred. It is, of course, impossible for the reporter to answer for the value of the bargain made by each individual purchaser of land who stands on the grantors' books of Cook County, as having received a conveyance from the Scotts, but he passed the afternoon in looking up at least some of them. The Boulevard Addition, it seems, is not the only creation of Scott's fancy that has devoted the realms of the bull-frog and the marshy haunts of the wild-fowl to the speculative competition of a progressive people in the swamp land south of the city. The majestic six-feet drives of the Boulevard avenues; the commodious eighteen-inch alleys through which the coal-wagons, the butcher, the baker, the coachman, the milkman, and such *genre*, should dispense to the Boulevard Addition the necessaries of life; the glorious expanse of waving rushes, and liquid mud, and oozy bog that was predestined ten thousand years ago to delight the vision of unborn boulevarders; the magnificent piles of masonry, the glittering marble palaces, that were to tower to'rds the skies on the 6x30 boulevard lots, have been repeated elsewhere on a nearly similar Liliputian scale.

Sixteen miles due south of the city limits, and eight miles east, the hardy, ardent, and irrepressible Chicago sportsman, may be found from March next, up to his waist in water, gaily popping away at the wild ducks as they rise, frightened, from their hiding-places around Wolf Lake; and the sound of his deadly shotgun and the shriek of the wounded duck will die away in the solitary wastes of the great swamp, and their echoes seek in vain a dry resting-place in all those solitudes. Ague sits upon each rotting log, the frogs croak a perpetual chorus of "We're monarch of all we survey," and human life is only possible by the blessing of copious horns of whisky. In that liquid paradise, those halls of dazzling light are to arise that Mr. Scott's customers speculated on when they bought beautiful lots in "Park Ridge Subdivision of Sec. 35"—in that glowing valley of the shadow of rheumatism did those who are not the unfortunate dupes of the Boulevard Addition lay the substantial foundation of their fortunes in the shape of investments in land. Away south again, is that other elegantly-platted region, whose engraved loveliness—on the printed hand-bills—was inexpressibly fascinating to the budding but innocent speculator, whose motto it has been, since youth up, "to save the price of a glass of lager, that I may some day possess a lot of my own;" its title to public approval is the name given it on the county map in the Recorder's office, to-wit: "Park Ridge Swindle," or, more geographically speaking, the south ½ of the east ½ of the east ½ of the northwest ¼ of Section 36, Township 36, north 14, east. Both these subdivisions are of Mr. Scott's making, and may be one of them is that meant by our correspondent as "Park Ridge Subdivision of Sec. 5."

"Park Ridge" Subdivision of Sec. 35 is the very first plat on the very first page of the very first book of records compiled since the fire. It is one of the earliest efforts of Mr. Scott's fancy before he got things down to so fine a point as 6x30 ft lots, six feet streets, and eighteen-inch alleys. These lots are reasonably large, compared with the enterprise of more modern times, measuring 13 8-10 by 41 feet, with streets wide enough to admit the passage of two perambulators, namely, ten feet, and five feet alleys! There are fourteen blocks, containing forty-eight lots each, in this subdivision, a total of 672 lots, most of which have been sold to "unfortunate dupes" and unlucky speculators."

Those who may have purchased such lots, in happy ignorance of their real size and value, may verify these lines by inspecting the books of record for themselves.

THE JURY QUESTION—HOW THE NEW PLAN WORKS.

The report published in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the proceedings before the bench of Circuit Court Judges as to the payments made by the Clerk of the Court to jurymen, will surprise no one. The Judges are not prepared to decide a question involving so large a sum of money as $250,000 a year without consideration. It is a question of law, certainly, but as the meaning of this particular law seems to be so equivocal, perhaps the Court will give heed a little to the demands of public policy. In discussing the matter, counsel for the jurymen freely alluded to the expose made by this journal. He referred at some length to the charges of extravagance; nay, the ruinous expenditure, involved by this law. He did not attempt to combat the facts and figures put forth by THE TRIBUNE, but contented himself with placing the blame on the shoulders of the County Commissioners; he could not dispute the very serious statements advanced in these columns, but he insisted that the law was not responsible.

Let us see how the law works: The County Commissioners are called upon to find 7,000 names per month for jurors to serve in the different courts. They do so. The bare names are handed to the bailiffs, without addresses. The bailiffs cannot find the parties, and fail to produce the jurors. The courts are delayed for days. The Judges issue special venires for jurymen; and the bailiffs go forth into the highways and byways to get men to serve. Business men in the city refuse to serve, or coax or beg their liberty. As a *pis-aller*, recourse is had to the country, and farmers, who have little to do just now, are brought in. At the end of the week they receive their "pay,"—$25, $30, $35, and $40 each. Next week there is no want of jurors; dozens of farmers are in attendance. The bailiffs are relieved of trouble and anxiety, and naturally enough fill up their lists with the names of those who are pressing around, willing to serve. Who is to blame? Certainly not the bailiffs, whose first duty it is to find jurors; they have nothing to do with the cost; nor has the Court. Then it must be the Commissioners, whose first inattention caused things to go wrong.

The week following the sharp attack of THE TRIBUNE on the system, the clerks of the Circuit and Superior Courts were directed by the County Commissioners to discontinue paying 10 cents per mile for every mile the jurymen traveled, thus giving the impression that thousands of dollars have been paid away under a mistaken interpretation of the law. The result of this action is that, in two courts alone, the total jury fees paid and to be paid will not exceed $50 per week each, as compared with say $450 per week each, showing a saving in those two courts alone of $800 per week at the present rate. Meanwhile, the jurors refuse to receive pay, and a difficulty will be found in obtaining persons to serve during this week.

It is a curious fact in connection with the recent rush from the country, that nearly every rustic has come from Bremen and Palatine.

ANOTHER RELIC OF THE FIRE—RECONSTRUCTING A $510,000 ESTATE.

Among the valuable estates of this city which were reduced by the October fire in a few hours to a mere heap of ashes was that of John High, Jr., who died on the 19th of October, 1857, which estate was worth, on the day of conflagration, not less than $65,000 per annum in rents, and the same night was productive of nothing but taxes and rubbish. The heirs now come into court to enable the trustee and executor, George M. High, to borrow $100,000 on the property for the purpose of making improvements, the total income received at present being barely sufficient for the support of the family. The bill shows the condition of the estate since the wholesale destruction of the 9th of October as follows: Insurances realized, $112,000; expended in re-erecting buildings from which to obtain income for necessary purposes, $150,000; present revenue, less taxes, interest, insurance, executors' salary, and other expenditure, $24,000, with the prospect ahead of largely-increased taxes; and convertible and salable assets, $90,000, the whole of which will be required for various matters of indebtedness.

The following is an account of the property: The southeast corner of Harrison and State streets, being 80 feet front on the former and 160 on the latter, now occupied by old and nearly worn-out shanties, worth $80,000; improvements will cost $100,000, and will rent for $20,000 per annum.

The northeast corner of State and Ontario streets, being 118 feet on the former, and 75 feet on the latter; being choice residence property, worth $15,000; improvements will cost $25,000, to rent at $4,000 per annum.

Twenty feet front on Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle streets, worth $20,000; improvements will cost $18,000, to rent for $4,500 per annum.

Twenty feet on Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle streets, worth $16,000, improvements will cost $14,000; to rent at $3,000 per annum.

A piece of land on Randolph street, between LaSalle and Wells streets, worth $60,000, on which improvements have been erected worth $50,000.

GENERAL NOTES.

Dow Bogart on Saturday filed a bill in the Superior Court for the foreclosure of a mortgage to secure notes of $1,400 and $650, given by Charles W. Reed for the balance of purchase money of the east 16 feet of Lot 22, the whole of Lot 23, and the west half of Lot 24, in Thomas Stinson's subdivision of Block 54, in Canal Trustees' Division.

In Bickerdike v. Peck, the omnibus stock fight, the argument respecting damages for obtaining the injunction against Peck is set for next Saturday.

There was scarcely any business done in the courts on Saturday.

In bankruptcy, John A. Elison was adjudicated by default.

Langley v. Storey was dismissed for want of Narr., on Saturday.

The Griffin Smoke Burner Company is to be proceeded against by George A. Diehl, for an infringement of his improved smoke-burning fire-box on steam boilers.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—George H. Diehl v. the Griffin Smoke-Burner Company; patent rights infringement bill for the infringment of Diehl's improved smoke-burning fire-box for steam boilers.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,951—Cross v. King; appeal. 5,952—Wm. Adam et al. v. Jas. Mitchell et al; confession of judgment $265.35. 5,953—Sims v. Vickers; appeal. 5,954—Orlo W. Richardson v. J. J. Spaulding and Charles Spaulding; case, $1,000. 5,955—S. Morris Hodge and Benj. F. Homer v. Hugh Kennedy and Nathan T. Holley; mechanic's lien. 5,956—Joseph Butler v. Wilhelm Bodemann and Wilhelm Harselbach; case, $5,000. 5,957—Milton A. Kent v. Joseph B. R. Pelter and George W. Pelter; assumpsit, $10,000. 5,958—Francis M. Ellis v. John D. Scanlon; replevin of fixtures of coal yard and office. (Burnt Records)—John J. Morris v. George French, and all whom it may concern.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,465—Appeal. 42,466—Lyman Campbell v. Samuel R. Haring; petition for mechanic's lien. 42,467—Henry L. High et al. v. George M. High et al.; bill for permission to mortgage real estate to make improvements.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Reasons Why It is Deserving of the Support and Encouragement of the Benevolently Disposed.

Prominent among the charities of the City of Chicago is the Home for the Friendless, located on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twentieth street. This institution was incorporated in February, 1859, by the Legislature of the State. The object of the institution is set forth in the second article of the act of incorporation in the following language: "The object and purposes of said corporation shall be the relieving, aiding, and providing homes for friendless and indigent women and children." Of course these homes are found outside of the institution,—hence the Home for the Friendless is only a *temporary* stopping-place until homes can be found elsewhere.

From the report of the Matron, Mrs. Grant, we learn the following facts: There were in the home Jan. 1, 1872, 103 persons. During the year there were admitted to the institution, adults, 953; children, 524, making a total of 1,580. This makes an average per month of 132. The report says: "Our ever changing family come and go with ceaseless tread, nearly every train bringing some one to be counseled or helped. Every complication of earthly sorrow or earthly loss drift in upon us; the distressed and troubled. To all these our ever opening doors give response, without regard to nationality, religion, or color."

There were sent to homes for adoption or returned to parents nearly 500 children. The managers fully believe that parents are the proper and natural guardians of their own children, and hence children are often taken and kept for a short time, and then returned to their parents. We learn that the demand for children for adoption into good Christian families is far beyond the supply.

We learn from the report of the Secretary, Rev. E. M. Boring, that very favorable reports are heard from the children who have passed through the Home to homes elsewhere. Some of these children, born in the midst of wretchedness and want, where, if they had remained, would have, in all probability, grown up to be thieves, drunkards, and harlots, have been adopted into good Christian families, where they are receiving all the care and culture that money and love can bestow.

We also learn from the report of the Secretary that the expenses of the Home proper during the past year were $13,044.35. To this amount should be added the receipts of produce and clothing, upon which no cash value was placed by the doneors. It must occur to anyone that it is a very different thing to supply the wants of such a family—constantly claiming—as that compared with one that is more permanent.

The annual report shows that there are two industrial schools under the supervision of the Board of Managers,—one on Third avenue, called the Burr Mission, in honor of the noble founder, Jonathan Burr, deceased, and the other in the Home itself. All the children in the Home have the full benefit of this school, and the school admits and invites other children to come and receive the instruction given. Both of these schools are supported from funds appropriated by Mr. Burr, for many years the honored President of the Home.

The Home for the Friendless received in trust two stores on Randolph street, from its former President.

Three-fourths of the net proceeds are to be applied to the support of the Home, and one-fourth goes to the support of the Burr Mission on Third avenue. These stores were consumed by the great fire, but they have been rebuilt, though it will be some time before anything will be received from rents by the Home, hence, at the present time the Home has no income, only as given directly by the people.

No one can measure, by dollars and cents, the amount of good done by institutions of this kind.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Silas Seymour, of New York, is at the Tremont.

The Hon. J. W. Green, Iowa, is at the Tremont House.

W. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee, is at the Gardner House.

C. E. Smith, and C. F. Smith, Columbus, O., are at the Gardner House.

L. D. Dibble, President of the Peninsula Railroad, is at the Tremont House.

W. H. Scudder, President of the Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis, is at the Gardner House.

The Hon. John J. Safely, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Iowa, is at the Tremont House.

F. A. Tubbs, Division Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Galesburg, and the Hon. W. S. Brooks, Joliet, are at the Tremont House.

The funeral services of Mrs. E. O. G. Willard will take place at 11:30 o'clock this forenoon, instead of 10:30, as heretofore announced, from the residence of P. H. Willard, Esq., No. 107 Throop street.

W. Kellogg and wife, Peoria; George A. Lawrence, New York; Fred Whitley, Montreal; Charles Howard, Detroit; J. P. Whitehead, Rhode Island; J. W. Green, Davenport, are at the Tremont House.

Wendell Phillips delivers the next lecture in the South Side Star Course, to-night, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, his subject being "Street Life in Europe."

The following-named gentlemen are at the Sherman House: Charles S. Stettauer, Kansas City; M. D. Thatcher, Colorado; W. F. Colton, Philadelphia; Abram G. Hoyt, Santa Fe, New Mexico; William Caldwell, Boston; Capt. Theo. Julius, Philadelphia; H. S. Fassett, Cleveland, Ohio; and A. S. Alston, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. L. H. Clark, the Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, has taken his family to New Orleans to witness the festivities of Mardi-Gras. Mr. Clark unites business with pleasure by overlooking the construction of the Mississippi Central Railroad, which is to give the Illinois Central a direct through route from Chicago to New Orleans.

F. H. Lucas, Baltimore; W. McGeorge, St. Louis, David Rankine, Glasgow, N. B.; James E. Browne, New York; John M. Russell, Detroit; H. H. Kane, M. B. Stotler, A. L. McKaig, Pittsburgh; George Ross, London, Canada; George L. Seaton, Buffalo, N. Y.; and D. D. Knapp, Utica, N. Y., are at the Briggs House.

Jeptha Garrend and family, Cincinnati; H. M. Morgan, New York; J. Harvey and wife, Rhode Island; Sam J. Slater, Baltimore, Md.; B. Griffith, Philadelphia; W. A. Scudder, St. Louis; G. Ralston Ayers, Philadelphia; F. Woodward and wife, Portland, Oregon; J. A. Sperry, New Haven, Conn.; T. B. Swearinger, Pittsburgh; L. S. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; and C. P. Woolworth, Omaha, are at the Gardner House.

Caldwell is said to have paid Caleb Cushing $6,000 fee for his argument.

Mr. Jennings, editor of the New York *Times*, will sail for England next month, for the purpose of taking a long rest.

Judge Charles Gayarre, the well-known historian and literary writer, has been appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Robert Fulton, the new Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Reform School, at Pontiac, is a son of the Superintendent of the Rochester (N. Y.) House of Refuge.

Queen Victoria has granted a pension of $250 a year to the widow of the gallant Capt. Knowles, of the Northfleet, who lost his own life in exertions to save others.

Charles R. Ingersol, the Democratic-Liberal candidate for Governor of Connecticut, is a New Haven lawyer of great repute, son of the late Ralph I. Ingersoll, at one time Minister to Russia.

Gov. Perham, of Maine, will not resign to accept the Commissionership of Pensions or any other office, but will serve out his term with an eye single to taking Hamlin's seat in the Senate in 1875.

Theodore Lyman, of Brookline, now at Florence, Italy, has offered to give $10,000 to the Harvard fund to repair damages done by the Boston fire, provided that $400,000 can be raised. The fund now amounts to $145,000.

The Rev. W. H. Cudworth's call from East Boston, Mass., to the Third Unitarian Church, Chicago, salary, $3,000, excites a counter-effort to have him stay with his present people, and the Boston *Journal* hopes he will stay.

Maj. Safely, Clerk of the House in the Iowa Legislature, will be a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the House in the next Congress. This is the private banking-office of Congressmen, and Safely should be a name to win by

John P. Newell has become Mayor of Manchester, N. H., vice Charles H. Bartlett, who resigns under the operation of President Grant's general order; Mr. Bartlett being Clerk of the United States District Court, and preferring to retain it.

William F. Pettit, original proprietor of the town of Sparta, Wis., afterwards founder of Owatonna, Minn., and several years member of the Minnesota Legislature, died, Jan. 5, in Southern California, where he had resided since 1868.

Hickson W. Field, formerly a prominent merchant of New York, died at Rome, Italy, recently, in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Field was the father-in-law of John Jay, United States Minister to Austria, and was, by many years, the oldest surviving member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, having been admitted to that body in 1817.

Anthony Trollope has two good stories to tell of the suavity of manner and speech to which strangers are treated by the great American servant. Upon entering a hotel in the Far West, Mr. Trollope turned to an attendant and asked for a waiter. "Well, mister," replied the imperturbable tooth-picker, "if you'll ask that gentleman," pointing to a boy of 12, "I guess he'll fix things for you." At another time, on going into a sleeping-car and not finding his berth, Mr. Trollope returned to the porter and begged to be shown it. "My God!" retorted the disgusted colored gentlemen, "are you such a d—d fool as not to know your own berth when you've been told the number?"

Who is this Sam Wilder that disputes Mark Twain's title to the Warwick of the Sandwich Islands? California papers say that Wilder has married into the Judd family, and through them controls the missionaries and the natives; that he is a pushing, active, shrewd American, the next friend of Prince Bill, just elected King, and the man who pulled the wires that produced the result. With drunken Bill for King, and Wilder to regulate him, drunk or sober, the Californians say the Islands are just as good as ours, without the responsibility or the cost. But tell us more about this wonderful Sam.—*Springfield Republican.*

Mr. Froude, who returned home under much anxiety for the health of his daughter, Miss Rose Froude, has now the satisfaction of knowing that she may recover, and has returned from Ramsgate, where he at first went, to mingle with his friends. He expresses the greatest delight in his recent visit to America, and has a hundred charming anecdotes and experiences with which he sets "the table in a roar." He says—somewhat to the surprise of many a listener—that he likes the Americans far better than what he expected when he went, and that he did not meet a single *vulgar* person in the country. He uses "vulgar" in the sense it bears here generally—that of snobbery and affectation.—*London Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

CHURCH STATISTICS.

An interesting "investigation" has been made by a local religious journal, respecting the church census as given by the Government in the first volume of the ninth census report, and the ecclesiastical reports as given in the church books. Great discrepancies are discovered, which in some instances seem to be "inexplicable," unless, as the journal remarks, "they are charged to the vicious character of church statistics." For example, the United Brethren denomination claims 3,753 churches, while the census report gives but 1,445; the Baptist denomination claims 17,535 on their church records, while the census of the Government gives them 14,474. It is probably true that denominational zeal and ambition, in too many instances, has been enumerating through "the records" paper churches that the United States Government has not been able to find. It is too often the case that a church on paper is not what it is in fact. Let the investigation go on. It is the *facts* that are now demanded; meantime we hereby append a tabulated statement from the census-taker:

Denominations.	*Organizat'ns*	*Edifices.*	*Sittings, No.*	*Property, value.*
Methodist	25,278	21,337	6,528,209	$69,854,121
Baptist (regular)	14,474	12,857	3,997,116	39,229,221
Presbyterian (reg.)	6,262	5,683	2,198,900	47,828,732
Roman Catholic	4,127	3,806	1,990,514	60,985,566
Christian	3,578	2,822	865,602	6,425,137
Lutheran	3,032	2,776	977,332	14,917,747
Episcopal	2,835	2,601	991,051	36,514,548
Congregational	2,887	2,715	1,117,212	25,069,698
Other Baptist	1,355	1,105	363,019	3,378,977
Other Presbyt'rian	1,562	2,388	499,344	5,436,524
Reformed Church	1,256	1,145	431,700	5,775,215
United Brethren	1,445	937	265,025	1,819,810
Universalist	719	602	210,888	5,692,325
Unitarian	331	310	155,571	6,282,675

Jayne's Expectorant.

So insidious are the first approaches of consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of cough, pain, or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the expectorant, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Unexplored Country--Shasta and Lassen Peaks--Gold-Mining--Successful Workers.

Deeps Snows and House-Burning---Health Among the Pines.

Honey Lake Valley---Hot Springs---Susanville---The Present Yield of Gold.

Affection of Californians for Their Native Land.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SUSANVILLE, Cal., Jan. 24, 1873.

The northern portion of California has not yet been thoroughly explored, though travellers, surveyors, and so-called scientific men have been travelling over it, and writing long articles about it, ever since 1846. It is true that most of the valleys have been visited, and the greater portion of them contain settlers; but there are vast tracts of mountainous and broken country which have

NEVER YET BEEN CAREFULLY EXAMINED

or properly described. Along the line between California and Oregon, there is a great tract, clearly of volcanic origin, which is filled with caves and yawning abysses (among which the Modoc Indians are now operating), and great mountains covered with snow. These mountains are clothed to the snow-line with immense forests of pine and fir, which will be sufficient to last for many years, provided ordinary care is used in their preservation; but it seems almost impossible to prevent the wanton destruction of timber, and thousands and thousands of pine trees in the Sierra Nevadas have been ruined by reckless people anxious to make a few dollars by the manufacture of a little resin and turpentine. It makes a man almost sick to see the number of magnificent trees which have been absolutely butchered in this way in the mountains.

SHASTA PEAK AND LASSEN'S PEAK

are glorious old mountains, and the latter seems to sit like a brave old King overlooking the magnificent valley of the Sacramento River. I have seen it in an unclouded day, with the sun shining upon its icy summit, when it looked like a mass of burnished silver, and was as glorious a sight as any on the Pacific Coast. The peak is named after an old mountaineer whose ashes rest near the banks of Susan River, and a handsome marble monument marks the spot. Californians never do things half-way; they either put up something worth seeing, or nothing at all; and the consequence is, this monument is beautiful, and worthy in every respect to perpetuate the memory of the noble old pioneer. Lassen was a vigorous and bold man, and did as much as any one toward exploring the passes, defiles, and roads through the wild ranges of the Far West.

There is a railroad from Sacramento to Marysville, and thence to Oroville; and in and around Oroville, on Feather River, there have been taken out millions and millions of dollars'

WORTH OF GOLD.

The ground all about has been dug up and torn up, and to-day thousands of men make their living in the diggings. Here you see hundreds of Chinese, who are willing to work for reasonable wages, delving away; and, if you go into the banking-house, the banker will show you piles and piles of newly-dug gold, and some nuggets that will make your eyes water. There is no nonsense about this thing; here is the gold, and here it is taken out, even though, in so doing, huge banks, made up of boulders and dirt, have to be washed and dug away, after weeks of weary toil. Huge piles of round cobble-stones line the banks of Feather River,—or Plumas River as the Spaniards call it,—all of which have been dug out and carefully washed for the gold that once adhered to their rough sides. The only industry the people depend upon is that of mining, and they know as well as any people living how to get out the virgin gold. From the simple washers of the Chinese to the tremendous water-power of organized companies, all are at work, and a good return of gold is the result. There is little or no excitement, everything having been brought down to a solid basis after the labor of years, and men appear to take everything easy.

There is an excellent road from Oroville up into the mountains, and all along are ranches and remains of old mining-camps. There are plenty of good diggings, too, in the gorges, where men carry on their mining operations as calmly and sedately

AS IF THEY WERE RAISING CATTLE.

Many of these men take out from $25,000 to $40,000 worth of gold each year. They could take out much more if they chose to do so; but, like sensible beings, they are satisfied with "a good thing," and do not get excited over it. In the uplands, you will often meet a well-to-do miner mounted on horseback, with perhaps a huge pair of miners' boots strapped on the saddle behind him. You inquire how he is getting along.

His reply is: "Pretty well; I am managing to make a living."

"How much gold did you take out this season?"

"Not very much; I am just keeping things running smoothly."

You may depend that miner is doing well. There is no froth about it. He is not anxious to sell out; says little or nothing about the yield of his claims; but has a certain well-to-do air about him, that speaks louder than any words that he has a good paying claim, and is laying up money enough to satisfy the wants of any reasonable man.

The road across the mountains, in the summer and fall, is absolutely delightful; but, during the winter is as bleak and dangerous as can be imagined. Snow frequently falls to such a depth as to entirely conceal the houses, and long slopes are cut from the doors to the surface thereof. The abandoned mining-camp at Inskip looks dreary enough, with its deserted and tumble-down houses, and the remains of old mills which were formerly in active operation.

One of our poets, in writing of

SOME OLD MINING CAMPS,

makes use of the following language:

> Lo! when the last pick in the mine
> Is rusting red with idleness,
> And rot yon cabins in the mould,
> And wheels no more croak in distress,
> And tall pines reassert command,
> Sweet bards along this sunset-shore
> Their mellow melodies will pour;
> Will charm as charmers very wise;
> Will strike the harp with master-hand;
> Will sound unto the vaulted skies
> The valor of these men of old,—
> The mighty men of 'Forty-nine;
> Will sweetly sing and proudly say,
> Long, long agone there was a day
> When there were giants in the land.

Here, one stormy night, when the only hotel in the camp was deeply covered with snow, it caught on fire and was

ENTIRELY BURNED UP.

There was but one other house in the settlement which was occupied by people. The mail-bag and the baggage of Colonel Brackett and Captain Munson, of the army, were burned. It was a narrow escape for the children who were in bed, and were carried out into the snow. In the barn across the street were ten or twelve stage-horses, and a ton or two of Government ammunition, intended for the troops at Camp Bidwell, in their operations against the Northwestern Indians. The horses were removed from the stable, and then the men present began their efforts to save the barn from burning, and prevent an explosion that would have shaken the mountains for miles around, if not destroyed the lives of all present, as, owing to the great depth of the snow, it was impossible to get a safe distance from the scene. The barn was saved by shovelling snow upon the roof, which was easily done, as the snow nearly reached the eaves.

From Inskip the road passes up and over the mountains, leading past the settlements at Dogtown, Humbug, and so forth. The names given by the men in former times were

EXPRESSIVE, IF NOT BEAUTIFUL;

they convey, however, an entirely wrong impression as to the character of the country. The scenery at Longville, in the mountains, is magnificent, and, during the summer-season, all its surroundings are particularly beautiful. Near by are some good mines, and the road leads out to the towns of Nevada and Grass Valley, which are among the most thriving mining towns in California.

I do not know of

A MORE INVIGORATING CLIMATE

anywhere than that of this mountain-region. There is a balsam in the atmosphere which seems to be exhaled from the pine-trees, which is most refreshing, and doubly so to an invalid in search of health. Besides this, there is a sighing among the leaves, which, though melancholy, is not unpleasant to hear, and lulls the mind to peace and quietude. No sound is more grand, and at the same time soothing, than the noise of the wind amid the sleeping branches of the pines. In the moonlight nights, it seems more dear than ever, and carries the mind far away, peopling the dark depths of the forest with the weird spirits of the air, and sending a glamour over rock, and tree, and dell. It is no wonder the miners love this free and healthy life; and many a one who has made his fortune, and removed to the large cities to enjoy it, has sighed for his little cabin by the mountain-side, and the bold life he lived therein, devoid of conventionalities and the pitiful follies of fashion.

After passing the mountains, we come to Honey Lake Valley, at the head of which stands the pleasant

VILLAGE OF SUSANVILLE,

named after Susan, daughter of Governor Roop. The stream which runs through the village is named Susan River, and empties into Honey Lake. Governor Roop was elected first Governor of Nevada by the people,—Honey Lake Valley being, as they supposed, in Nevada, when it was, in fact, in California. The citizens did not like the Mormon rule; besides which, it was a long distance to Salt Lake City, the Capital; this is the main reason why the Territory of Nevada was formed from Utah, and, a few months afterwards, Mr. James W. Nye, of New York, was appointed Governor.

Honey Lake is a body of alkaline water, containing few, if any fish. Cranes, wild geese, ducks, and pelicans disport themselves therein, seeming to enjoy their lives amid the sedgy banks with the greatest zest. On the northeastern side of the lake, there are some remarkable springs of

BOILING HOT WATER,

the steam from which, in the chilly air of morning, looks strange enough. It is easy to trace the course of the creek leading from these springs to the lake, by the lines of white vapor winding its way slowly through the valley. Some of the springs are very large, being 40 or 50 feet across, and of great depth. The water is as pure as can be, and, a short distance below, where it has sufficiently cooled off, is as good as any that ever flowed.

Susanville is a quiet place, as near like an old-fashioned settlement in Indiana and Illinois twenty-five years ago as can be imagined. There is a considerable body of good agricultural land near by, and a ready market is found for everything at Virginia City, Nevada, and thereabout. An excellent road leads down from Susanville, through Long Valley, to Reno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and another railroad carries the products up the mountain to Virginia City.

Occasionally an Indian straggles into Honey Lake Valley, but does this at his peril. In Long Valley, a great many of them work on the farms,—they having left their reservation on the Truckee River for this purpose. Not much can be said for the beauty of

THE PI UTE WOMEN,

especially when they are in mourning and have daubed their faces over with black pitch, which they leave on until it wears off. One young lady of Susanville averred they were "as homely as a basketful of spiders." Another said a certain squaw "looked like a crazy woman's rag-baby." Upon this evidence, they certainly can't be much for looks; but they toil diligently on the farms, and are infinitely better off there than when hunting crickets and bugs upon their native heaths. I saw one old beetle-headed warrior, whose face looked like a sun-dried liver. He appeared to be taking life easily, and saw no reason why he should envy the whites what they are pleased to call their improvements. He was contented whenever he had enough to eat.

The settlement of this section of the country has had its ups and downs, like every other, and a quarrel as to the boundary line between California and Nevada, several years ago, came near ending in bloodshed. The people of Susanville, like most other hardy mountaineers, have a rooted antipathy toward the red men, and on several occasions have treated them in a summary manner.

The whole of the mountain region will be filled with a healthy and vigorous population, as the pine timber is very valable; and the lumber-business will always be one which will engage the attention of a good class of citizens. Gold, too, will be found in the mountains for many years to come, and

IT IS ALMOST INCREDIBLE

how much coarse gold is found along the little creeks which wend their way down the mountain-sides. Houses and shanties are found perched here and there in the ravines and gorges, and it is an invigorating sight to see the miners pull out huge buckskin purses, holding a pound or two in weight of the virgin metal.

Miners are very fond of telling of the good times they had "in the fall of '49 and spring of '50;" but I very much question whether they were ever as well off

AS THEY ARE TO-DAY.

There is no such dreadful gold-fever prevailing now as there was then, nor is there any such undue excitement. Moreover, rich men and men well-to-do, so far as the goods of this world are concerned, are plentiful enough; and no individual considers he has a right to put on airs because he happens to have a few thousand dollars. When the miners, or rather the people, went to California, several years ago, the majority of them were very poor indeed. Most of them had never owned a thousand dollars in their lives. They went into the mines, worked hard and faithfully, and, in a few weeks; lo! the coveted prize was there! Some of them could scarcely believe the evidence of their senses; but there the gold was, sure enough; and, feeling so elated at their good fortune, they could not resist the temptation of going about and proclaiming it, and plunging into all sorts of excesses so long as the money lasted. But all of them did not do so; the quiet ones saved their money,—made no show of it,—pretended, in fact, to be getting along rather slowly,—but, all the time, stowed away the coveted yellow metal, and, when they had a chance, invested it in something valuable; and these are the men who to-day rule matters in Northern California. They are a very shrewd and knowing race, and, if any one thinks he can get the better of them in a bargain, he had better try it.

Hence it is that

WE DO NOT HEAR SO MUCH

about the yield of gold in California as we did years ago. People have become used to it; and it is no great novelty to find many men worth thousands of dollars who are not at all anxious that the fact should be known. They are contented with their lot,—contented with California, and no inducement on earth could make them leave it. In truth, it is a noble country, and worthy of great praise. Its growth nowadays is slow, steady, and sure. People do not rush there, stay a short time, and then return to the older States of the Union. They go there to make homes and to remain. I have known several people who were born and reared in California, who have moved to the old States and settled down, and have there been surrounded with every luxury; but the old longing comes back to them, and they think they will go mad

UNLESS THEY CAN RETURN.

They think of the bluer skies, the bluer expanse of the broad Pacific, and the glorious scenery in the mountains, and droop like flowers that have been transplanted from a genial clime to the frozen regions of the Far North. It is of no use to argue with such people; it is of no use to give them everything that can be procured in the Eastern States; they will tell you frankly that they had rather be lying entombed on Lone Mountain, within hearing of the hollow surges of the Ocean, than live elsewhere with everything the earth can produce. This is really and truly the genuine love of Fatherland. Maybe, as we go westward, this love increases, as we know the bodies of all Chinamen are returned to their native shores, in order that their ashes may be mingled with the beloved soil of the Celestial Empire. No true Californian can ever be accused of not holding his native land in sufficient reverence.

Of course, like all provincials, the Californians have a great idea of

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO,

and it is the great desire of their lives to visit these places, and perhaps the City of Washington; but, after this is done, they are ever ready to return to California. Whenever they wish to be exceedingly high-toned, they, like many other Americans, continue their journey to Paris; and, after an American has been to Paris, what more can be said? Thenceforth and forever he or she is a happy being.

THE YIELD OF GOLD

in California for the year 1872 has been over $20,000,000. It is impossible to give exact returns, as many miners very properly decline to tell people the condition of their business. Giving information to the public is particularly obnoxious to all gravel and hydraulic claim owners.

ALGEBRA.

IRISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Irish Literary Association was held at Maj. Moore's office, corner of Madison and Union streets, yesterday afternoon. The reports of numerous committees, having in charge business relating to the holding of the banquet and ball on St. Patrick's night, were read and approved. A programme of exercises was adopted, and the list of invitations was read and adopted. The celebration will be held in the hall of the Central Hotel, on Market, between Madison and Washington streets, one of the most commodious rooms in the city. The occasion will be one of the finest social events of the season, and will call forth, as it has always done, the elite of our Irish-American population. Liberal arrangements have been made for the supper, music, and other necessities of a first-class celebration. The Association will meet again, in the same office, on Wednesday evening.

CONNECTICUT.

The Democratic and Liberal State Convention—Nominees and Resolutions.

The Democratic and Liberal State Convention of Connecticut, which met at Hartford, Feb. 19, was presided over by Dwight Morris, of Bridgeport. David Clarke, late Chairman of the Liberal State Central Committee, was first Vice-President. The Hon. Charles R. Ingersoll, of New Haven, was nominated for Governor; George G. Sill (Liberal Republican), of Hartford, for Lieutenant-Governor; Marvin H. Sanger, of Canterbury, for Secretary of State; William E. Raymond (Liberal), of New Canaan, for State Treasurer; and Dr. A. R. Goodrich, of Vernon, for State Controller. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic and Liberal party is based upon the principles of the Constitution declared at Cincinnati and Baltimore. It is firm in the conviction that its cause is just, and that its final success cannot be long delayed.

Resolved, That we arraign the President of the United States for using his pardoning power in the interest of the ballot-box stuffers and repeaters; for prostituting the high trusts committed to his hands at a time of extraordinary demoralization and public wrongs, to the interests of those who make sport of the ballot and debauch the elections; for striking down a faithful Cabinet officer to please a corrupt ring, and presuming in retaining another who pays out to greedy cormorants vast sums of the people's taxes in violation of all law; for using the army to crush the civil power and the right of States. We arraign the Vice-President and Vice President elect of the United States for their complicity in one of the greatest and most corrupt schemes of bribery ever known to influence the votes of Congressmen to take wrongfully millions of the public money for the benefit of a corporation organized for the sole purpose of plunder. We arraign the leading men of the Radical party occupying high official positions for the aid they have rendered to corrupt rings, for the waste of public money upon steamship subsidies, and for wickedly squandering the public lands upon combinations as corrupt as the Credit Mobilier. We arraign the party that repudiates Senator Caldwell, and places Senator Cameron at the head of the Committee over which Charles Sumner so long presided to the satisfaction of all parties. We arraign that party for its manifold corruptions in the elections, in the appropriations, in the contracts, and in the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government.

Resolved, That the influence of Federal office-holders, from the President downward, in political affairs which are exclusively under State jurisdiction, has already led to results which should rouse thoughtful attention and prompt action on the part of voters. A Governor receiving no votes from the people, foisted upon a State by Presidential orders, the creation of a State Legislature by executive decree, and the destruction by Congress of the electoral votes of two States, and parts of the electoral vote of another State, are among the alarming results of centralization and usurpation of the Administration party.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this Convention, and of all who believe in national independence and republican government, are due to the indomitable patriots of Cuba in the arduous struggle for freedom and just government which they have so long and so bravely maintained in the face of enormous odds and unprecedented difficulties. Though the Administration at Washington has been against them, the hearts of the American people have never ceased to feel for their sufferings or to pray for their success.

Resolved, That we welcome Spain to the sisterhood of republics, and look forward to the freedom of Cuba as a necessary and early consequence.

Resolved, That in the death of Horace Greeley the country has lost one of its able and distinguished public men, one who showed himself capable of regarding country before party, who kept himself pure in a time of corruption, and who earlier than most of his fellow-countrymen saw and condemned the prevalent depravity of the Republican leaders, and warned the people in these forcible words: "I insist that the legislation of your country, National and State, needs purification, and that the leading men in our Government should be called to justice."

Resolved, That the repeal of the Usury law, followed by an unusual stringency in the money market of this and other States, has resulted in evils that call for remedy, not the least of which is the tendency to change our savings institutions from depositories of the greatest safety to speculative institutions of a questionable character. Further action on the part of the Legislature is demanded.

Resolved, That the legislation of this State to protect labor and laboring children has been in the right direction, but something more is needed; and to secure the equal and just advantages of education to the poor as well as to the wealthy, we deem the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics in this State to be important.

Resolved, That since the adoption of the Constitution of this State, over fifty years ago, new industries and vast public enterprises have come into existence. In every department a revision is necessary and is demanded by the general interests of the State, and we recommend a call for a Constitutional Convention by the ensuing General Assembly.

A State Central Committee of twenty-one was appointed, which selected George G. Sumner, of Hartford, as its Chairman.

The End of the Jumel Case.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 21.

The victory of Charles O'Conor in the United States Court, yesterday, marks the close of one of the most remarkable litigations in the annals of American courts. Law suits, as a rule, are only interesting when summed up by a novelist in his happiest mood, but in the Jumel estate case were combined elements of romance, mystery, and revolutionary reminisence which took it outside of the back offices of lawyer's apprentices, and rendered it a theme of general discussion as the proceedings were developed from day to day. At this time, too, when the defects of the present jury system are so glaring, and when the jury-box has become a synonym for uninquisitive ignorance, the constitution of the "struck" jury in this case has invited public scrutiny, for the twelve men to whom have been rehearsed the extraordinary history of Aaron Burr's wife, and the problematic circumstances under which George Washington Bowen was born, have been respectable merchants and men of wealth and intelligence; and their attention has been given to these proceedings at a great sacrifice of time and means. The amount involved, too, has been very large, for the homestead and unimproved real estate with which Stephen Jumel endowed his wife fifty years ago, are now worth $6,000,000. This was the prize for which the gray-haired Bowen eagerly stretched out his hand, and to which Mr. Chase and his children have tenaciously clung.

The principles of law involved have been as intricate as the questions of fact have been complicated; and they have been debated by such eminent counsel as Charles O'Conor and Judge Hoar. Although the court-room has resounded with the criminations and recriminations of counsel, and although the evidence has been so incongruous as to lead to the conviction that memory had either been lost, or that human tongues had grown white with perjury, the dramatic nature of the incidents of the controversy has sustained public interest from first to last. Garrulous old men have rehearsed the scenes of their youth and dispensed the gossip of the Revolutionary epoch; the strange record in the "King Henry Book" has been scrutinized; Mr. Hull's account of his first interview with the infant Bowen at Maj. Ballou's has been analyzed; resemblances have been traced and specimens of penmanship compared; and the interest has not been lost even when the most complicated questions of land title and probate law have been the subject of argument.

At last the case was submitted to the jury, who required little more than hour to determine that Mme. Jumel was not the mother of George Washington Bowen, and that even if she were, she had at the time of her death no estate or interest which an heir would be entitled to inherit, as the conveyances made by her in 1828 could only have been revoked by a will.

Alexander H. Stephens Before a Georgia Audience.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"Alexander H. Stephens emerged from the Kimball House, wrapped up in three overcoats and a horse-blanket. The bundle with a white head sticking out was put in a carriage right end up, and propped in position by two crutches. The bundle then coughed, and said it was all right, and away the carriage rolled to the Capitol. The bundle was then taken out, unrolled, till Stephens was found. Leaning on two stout men, with two more carrying each a crutch, the procession entered the House of Representatives. The building was packed as I never saw it packed before. Ladies, politicians, members of the Legislature, citizens, niggers, and children had all turned out. When Stephens appeared, there went up a shout. It was long and loud, and was followed by another louder and longer. Then, when that died out, another started and ran its course. Mr. Stephens bowed acknowledgments as well as he could, considering the two stout men made a sort of moving straight-jacket. When he arose in the Speaker's stand, the bright light falling upon his pale, thin face and white head, there was more cheering and applause. It was plain that Stephens had the hearts of the people. He spoke in an erect position, supported by a crutch under his left arm. His voice is clear and shrill, and not a word was lost in any part of the hall, unless the sound was drowned by applause. I was in an extreme corner of the hall wedged in among a mass of humanity, and I know that each word came with marvellous distinctness, although his voice did not seem to be unduly elevated. And this weak and wasted skeleton of a man spoke thus for more than two hours."

—As far back as the year 1854, while the Crimean War was raging, the Russian Gen. Duhamel presented a memorial to the St. Petersburg Cabinet, in which he advocated the adoption of the route through Affghanistan as the shortest way to the Indus, Lahore, and Delhi, and that the Sikhs and Mohammedans should be roused to revolt (which they did in 1857), and the British power in India be thus overthrown. The Czar Nicholas died early in the following year, and thus Duhamel's project fell to the ground.

AMUSEMENTS.

TWO ADDITIONAL CONCERTS.

THE UNRIVALED

THEO. THOMAS ORCHESTRA

Will give, before their return to New York, a grand

WAGNER FEST NIGHT,

At the Union Park Congregational Church, on Thursday night, Feb. 27, and will also repeat the charming popular programme of the grand gala night of last Wednesday, as a grand

MEMORIAL MATINEE,

On next Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Reserved seats for Matinee, only $1, for sale at South Side Star depots. Reserved seats for Wagner night, $1.50 and $2, for sale at West Side Star depots and at 958 Wabash-av. South Side buyers of tickets will receive, at 958 Wabash-av., tickets for conveyance to and from Wagner night in chartered omnibuses.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

HENRY WARD

BEECHER

Speaks only twice in Chicago. First lecture, U. P. Congregational Church, Friday, Feb. 28. Second lecture, Michigan-av. Baptist Church, Monday, March 3.

Sale of tickets begins Wednesday morning.

ROBERT COLLYER West Side Course, Tuesday, March 4. CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

To-morrow night, Michigan-av. Baptist Church, second lecture of the Course, "STREET LIFE IN EUROPE," by

WENDELL PHILLIPS!

Tuesday night, U. P. Congregational Church. Phillips' great lecture, which has provoked so much criticism, on "FROUDE AND IRISH HISTORY." Admission, 75c; reserved seats, $1.00. For sale, for South Side Lectures, at South Side Star depots, 958 Wabash-av. and corner Madison and State-sts.; and for West Side Lecture, at West Side Star depots, 495 West Madison-st., and corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH,

West Monroe-st., near Morgan.

JOHN B. GOUGH

BEFORE THE

Y. M. C. A.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 27,

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, West Monroe-st., near Morgan,

"TEMPERANCE."

Tickets for sale at F. H. Revell's Publishing Rooms, 114 East Madison-st.; and Dyche's Drug Store, corner West Madison and Halsted-sts., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 9 to 6.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Distinguished Actor,

EDWIN BOOTH.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Bulwer's

LADY OF LYONS.

CLAUDE MELNOTTE..........EDWIN BOOTH.

Wednesday, production of Tom Taylor's great Drama—founded on the Opera of "Rigolette"—entitled "THE FOOL'S REVENGE," Edwin Booth appearing as "Bertuccio, the Duke's Jester," his rendition of which ranks among the grandest of his dramatic triumphs.

Next week Edwin Booth will appear as "Richelieu," "Sir Edward Mortimer," and "Benedick." Seats can be secured six days in advance. "Hamlet" will be presented as soon as fully prepared.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The latest success from Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre. MONDAY, Feb. 24, Frank Marshall's exquisite drama of society,

FALSE SHAME,

OR NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Now running in London, where it has reached its 200TH PERFORMANCE.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of MISS SIDNEY COWELL.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Monday, Feb. 24, BENEFIT OF BEN. COTTON.

A New and Sparkling Programme. Reappearance of Wm. Arlington. Mackin and Wilson in their inimitable Songs and Dances. Vocal Quintette. The Abyssinian Dwarf. The Arrival of Bolivar, and the laughable burlesque of ROBERT MAKE-AIRS, with new and beautiful scenery.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

AMERICA'S GREAT SENSATION, pronounced by the press and public to be the greatest Sensational Drama of the day, introducing the favorite Ethiopian Comedian, Mr. HARRY AMLAR. Monday evening, during the week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, will be produced, with new scenery, properties, and intricate mechanical effects, Mr. Spencer Pritchard's great Play, entitled COUNTERFEIT. Peter G. Washington Greene, Mr. Harry Amlar, a cullud pusson, who "don't want to be inquisitive," introducing his celebrated Songs and Dances, and his wonderful performance on the new musical instrument, entitled the PHILHARMONIC ASSOCIATION.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Feb. 24, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the popular young Tragedian,

E. T. STETSON,

IN HIS IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF

NECK AND NECK.

The California sensation artists,

COURTRIGHT AND GILBERT.

DANIAS'

Great Annual Masquerade

Will be held Monday, Feb. 24, 1873, at WEST SIDE TURNER HALL, corner Milwaukee-av. and Second-st.

Admittance, $2 for gentleman and lady. Ladies' tickets, $1; gallery, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

No person admitted to the floor without mask.

GRAND MILITARY BALL,

To be given by the State Militia POLISH BATALLION, to take place at Aurora Turner Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, 1873. All military gentlemen (in uniform) are complimentarily invited. Staff Officers—A. B. Zaremba, Major; Johan Niemczewski, Captain; B. Briard, Sergeant-Major; Adolph Bakanowski, Chaplain; Adolph Porper, Adjutant. Admittance to those in civic dress, $1.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

At V. Frey's Dancing Academy, Klare's Hall, 70 North Clark-st.,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Tickets, $1 each.

Pupils meet every Wednesday and Saturday night, from 8 till 10½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Order of Notice.

Frances L. Graff and Hattie A. Knapp vs. the heirs and devisees of Theodore R. Knapp.

Upon the petition of the said Frances L. Graff and Hattie A. Knapp against the heirs and devisees of Theodore R. Knapp, deceased, returnable before the Superior Court, to be holden at Bridgeport, within and for Fairfield County, State of Connecticut, on the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1873, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for the sale of lands held in common in said City of Bridgeport by said petitioners and respondents, it appearing to and being found, by the subscribing authority, that the said respondents are absent from this State, and residing in Chicago, in the State of Illinois, Therefore, ordered, that notice of the pendancy of said petition be given by publishing a copy of this order three times in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the City of Chicago, commencing on or before the 26th day of February, A. D. 1873.

EDWARD I. SANFORD,
A Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 18, 1873.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop. Buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box No. 1029. No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....	$12.00	Sunday.........	$2.50
Tri-Weekly........	6.00	Weekly.........	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, Foreign, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams.
THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Home for the Friendless—Personal Items—Northern California Letter—Connecticut Democratic and Liberal State Convention—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Pacific Mail Investigation; The Champlain Canal; Another Filibustering Expedition; Affairs in Utah—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Catholic Ceremonial at St. Mary's Church—Woman Suffrage—The Farm and Garden—St. Louis Visitors—Railroad Matters—A Bear Story—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time-Table—Advertisements.
SEVENTH PAGE—Washington Letter—The Transportation Question—Two Women on the Block—News Paragraphs—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—New York Letter—The New York Canals—Sergeant Hoff—New Publications—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Lady of Lyons."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Counterfeit."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Neck and Neck."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, February 24, 1873.

To expel Brooks and Ames, as the Poland Committee recommended, will require a two-thirds vote; but, if the Associated Press may be believed, not even a majority will vote for the resolution of the Committee. Twenty members of the House have made known their intention of speaking on the question when it comes up to-morrow.

Senator Pomeroy's ruling passion is as strong at the calamitous close of his Senatorial career as it was in the heyday of his fame as Old Subsidy. Unabashed by the charges of corruption for which he is under investigation, he appeared last Friday before the Senate with another land-grant, giving the right of way through the public lands to the Utah Northern Railway.

The Chicago *Times* of Saturday last has an important dissertation on Chinese law as applicable to railway legislation in the State of Illinois. By pushing its researches into the philosophy of Confucius, it can undoubtedly obtain light in the demagogic value of a three-cent war. We commend the *Times* to a diligent study of the religion of Joss, with a view to ascertaining how many newspapers can be sold by urging people to mob railway-conductors.

Minister Sickles gave a reception and ball at Madrid, Saturday night, which was attended by the leaders of the Republican movement, and was made an occasion for informal discussion of the policy of the new Government. Gen. Sickles gave his advice, the substance of which was that the people should as soon as possible learn their duties as citizens. A monster mass-meeting of the real Republican sort is to be held in Madrid to-day.

Gov. Warmoth has published a long reply to the majority report on the Louisiana case. He assails the evidence of the witnesses for the Kellogg party as false and untrustworthy, denies the statement of the Committee that the black voters are in a majority in the State, and that they went unanimously for the Republican ticket. He claims that, making every allowance against the Fusionists, they elected McEnery by 3,500 majority, and demands that he be recognized as Governor.

A freight train was left standing on the track of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway, yesterday morning, at Momence, right in the path of a passenger-train already due. The men in charge of the freight-train coolly go to sleep in the caboose at the rear instead of going out to warn the approaching train, and, of course, they wake to find its locomotive plowing through their car. The conductor of the freight-train, who was responsible, if any one was, for the negligence, was instantly killed, and two others were badly hurt.

The Senate is expected to debate the Caldwell case to-day. The Democrats, our dispatches say, will oppose the resolution declaring that Senator Caldwell has never been duly elected. They follow the reasoning of Caleb Cushing, that the Senate has no warrant for any inquiry behind the votes of the Legislature. It has a right to know only that the organization of the Legislature and the election were in compliance with the forms of law. Caldwell, it is said, will plead that only two cases of corruption are alleged, and that these two should not vitiate a majority of twenty-five.

If Congressional Committees are to be believed, a case of bribing is an exception to the rule that it takes two to make a bargain. The Credit Mobilier Committee found that Ames had bribed Congressmen, but that no Congressmen have been bribed. In much the same way the Ways and Means Committee report in the case of Judge Sherman, who procured certain legislation from Congress for his employers, the New York Stock Exchange, that no Congressmen are inculpated by the evidence. They refer the Judge's case to the Judiciary Committee to see if impeachment be justified.

The Judiciary Committee have determined to present articles of impeachment against United States Judge Delahay, of Kansas, whose case they began to examine a year ago. The charge against the Judge is habitual intoxication and the frequent commission of gross indecencies while on the bench under the influence of liquor. The evidence in the case is very voluminous. One of the witnesses is Senator-Elect Ingalls, who agreed to pay Judge Delahay's son-in-law $5,000 if he would keep the Judge sober long enough to open court and sign some very important papers. This was done; but Mr. Ingalls' clients refused to pay the money, and he declined to hold himself liable.

In order to check the destruction of life in New York by the poisonous mistakes of ill-trained and careless druggists, a law was enacted, year before last, subjecting all druggists to surveillance by the State, as is done abroad. No person was to be allowed to compound medicines or sell drugs unless he had passed an examination before a State Board, and received a certificate from them. This law has not done its work as fully as it was hoped it would. At least one-fourth of the 1,200 persons embraced under its provisions have ignored it. Of these, only 275 have been examined, although the Board has been in session since last August. The new system is to be credited with having driven out of the business twenty-five or thirty of the most dangerous class of druggists.

A dispatch from Washington says that the President has appointed the Hon. Richard Yates a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway. If he has made this appointment in the way of sarcasm, at the expense of the Hon. James Brooks, we can easily appreciate the joke. It is equivalent to a suggestion that a high state of personal debauchery is preferable to a low state of blackmailing. This may be a truth worthy of all acceptation in the abstract, but we submit that the country has not reached a pass where a choice must be made between a sot and a bribe-taker for the management of important public business. If it is necessary to take care of Yates at the public expense, let him be put on the pension list, and let the interests of the Government in the Pacific Railway be looked after by sober men.

The preliminary organization under the laws of Illinois for the charter of the long-expected extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will take place in this city to-day. The route of the road from Pittsburgh to Chicago has been fixed, and the contracts for the construction will be let as soon as the Company is organized. The road runs in almost an air-line from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and it is to be hoped that the work will be begun simultaneously at Chicago and at other points. When there are two or three tons of freight here waiting transportation East to one that the existing railroads can carry off, the sooner this additional trunk-line is completed the greater will be the benefit conferred upon this city and the West, and the more speedily will it begin to reimburse its stockholders for their outlay.

"The Progress of Iron Smelting" engages the gratified attention of the New York *Tribune*, which shows that the production of pig-iron in this country during the past year was 2,388,250 tons, and that the business was very profitable, and is likely to be more so this year. This progress, it says, "is abundantly vindicating the wisdom of the protection it received." We do not see how these facts vindicate the wisdom of the protection it received, any more than the huge profits obtained by the Credit Mobilier Company vindicate the wisdom of the protection they received. There is another branch of industry, which was followed last year to a very considerable extent, which yielded no profit at all,—that of corn-growing. If the corn-growers had been allowed a bounty of $7 per ton by law, they might have made as glowing an exhibit of the year's business as the American Pig-Iron Manufacturers' Association. Is there any more virtue or patriotism intrinsically in making pig-iron than in growing corn?

Mr. Charles A. Dana was requested to attend a public celebration of Washington's birthday at Philadelphia, which was to have a special importance in advancing the interests of the Centennial festival. Mr. Dana was also requested to make a speech. In his reply to the Commissioners he referred to his arrest in Philadelphia, some months ago, as he was passing through the city on his way from Washington to New York, because of his publication of the Kemble letter of "addition, division, and silence." He gave bail in the sum of $5,000, which he subsequently forfeited, because he was advised that he would not be allowed to prove the truth of the letter as a justification of its publication. Mr. Dana has now declined the invitation to make an address in Philadelphia, on the ground, evidently, that he is afraid to speak in a community where a man cannot tell the truth without being subjected to a prosecution for libel. He expressed the hope, however, that the law would be changed before the celebration of the Second Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence.

The new Spanish Republic does not start off with that unanimity among Republicans which promises success. As we have already stated, the Republic has as much to fear from Republicans as it has from the machinations of the three claimants to the throne, Alphonso, Don Carlos, and the Duke de Montpensier. Political parties in Spain are parties of most violent and almost innumerable factions, and in the contentions and quarrels of the numerous factions of the Republican party there is every reason to expect that the most powerful of the three royal claimants will step in and take possession. These quarrels have already commenced in violent partisan agitation, and, notwithstanding the reassuring statements of Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Echegaray, Minister of Finance, that the condition of the Republic is peaceable, the Ministry itself to which they belong is in the face of a crisis, which already threatens to cost it the loss of Cordova, Minister of War, and possibly all the Ministers adhering to the Radical party. Meanwhile, a large number of the leading officers in the regular army have resigned, and this in the face of the operations of the Carlists and the presence of Don Carlos himself in Spain.

In the consideration of the House Appropriation bill, Mr. Banks offered an amendment prohibiting the publication of documents for gratuitous circulation, which encountered vigorous opposition. Mr. Hoar was particularly denunciatory, and characterized the proposition as a part of a system, of which the repeal of the franking privilege was another part, to deliver the public sentiment of the country and the legislation of Congress into the hands of a few newspapers in the great cities. The very absurd objection was successfully answered by Mr. Roberts, when he compared the proposed barrier against newspaper despotism to Mrs. Partington's attempt (adopted from *Punch*) to sweep back the ocean tide with a broom. Mr. Hoar's speech met with the ridicule it deserved when he was told that he was trying to overcome the influence of newspapers circulating millions of copies, and giving the proceedings as they occur, by the occasional speeches and reports that find their way to the trunk-manufacturers. However, the majority of the House seemed to be of Mr. Hoar's way of thinking, for Mr. Banks' amendment was voted down without even taking the yeas and nays. Whether this resulted from an indisposition to decrease the printing subsidy, or from a wholesome fear of the "newspaper despotism," it is impossible to say.

It is reported from Washington that the National Labor Council,—a sort of lobby established in Washington in the interest of the eight-hour movement,—will make a vigorous advance on the next Congress to secure the passage of a law providing that, under all public contracts entered into between employer and employe, eight hours shall constitute the legal day's work, and that any violation in this respect shall annul the contract. The basis upon which this law will be asked is that the present Government recognition of the Eight-Hour law for its own employes fails to help the interests of the workingmen, for the reason that the contractors, who work their men ten hours a day, can afford to take contracts at cheaper rates than the Government can, and do the same work. This advantage for the contractors, it is held, will eventually take the public works out of the hands of the Government, which will then have no occasion to employ laborers. That there is little danger of such a result is proved by the vote in the House on Saturday, in which it refused to authorize the letting of contracts to the lowest responsible bidders exclusively. If there were such a danger as the National Labor Council foresee, however, it would not affect the general right of employers to engage workmen for as many hours as they can, nor the general right of laborers to work as many hours as they wish. As a matter of course, the more work a man does the more pay he will receive. This is a law of supply and demand which no Congressional law could possibly touch. The result of such a law as the Labor Council proposes, therefore, would be a species of despotic restriction on men who desire to earn more money than they can earn by eight hours' work, and at the same time a fruitful source of swindling by opening an easy way for breaking contracts.

The Supreme Court of this State have decided the appeal from McLean County, taken by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company in the prosecution brought against them by Gustavus Koerner, Richard P. Morgan, Jr., and David S. Hammond, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, for unjust discriminations in freight charges, favorably to the Railway Company, and have denied the constitutionality of the Railroad law so far as relates to such discriminations. The clause of the law upon which the action was brought is as follows:

> That no railroad company organized or doing business in this State under any act of incorporation or general law of this State now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, shall charge or collect for the transportation of goods, merchandise, or property, on its said road, for any distance, the same nor any larger nor greater amount as toll or compensation than is at the same time charged or collected for the transportation of similar quantities of the same class of goods, merchandise, or property, over a greater distance upon the same road.

On the 5th of December, 1871, the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners filed an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* in the Circuit Court of McLean County, setting forth that the Chicago & Alton Railroad had repeatedly charged $5.65 per thousand feet for transporting lumber from Chicago to Lexington, a distance of 110 miles, while it charged only $5 per thousand feet for transporting lumber from Chicago to Bloomington, a distance of 126 miles. The Railroad Company answered that the legislation above quoted was in violation of its chartered rights, and therefore void. They alleged, also, that the charge of $5.65 to Lexington was a reasonable charge, and that the charge of $5 to Bloomington was unreasonably low, but that they were compelled by competition to carry at that rate to Bloomington, or lose the business.

The case was brought to a hearing last autumn, and judgment rendered by the Circuit Court in favor of the Commissioners; Judge Tipton, in the learned opinion which he gave, holding that "the State retains the power, notwithstanding the charter of defendant, to so regulate and control the franchise of defendant as to determine what shall constitute, and to prevent by proper legislation, unjust discriminations between communities, as well as between different individuals of the same community." This judgment has been reversed by the Supreme Court of the State. The Court affirms the right of the Legislature to prohibit unjust discriminations in railway freights, but says that, by the act in question, the Legislature has forbidden all discriminations, and, in case of any discrimination by a railroad, has declared its charter forfeit on an arbitrary presumption of guilt, giving it no chance to explain, although it might be able to show itself innocent of any unjust discrimination. On these accounts they unanimously declare the act contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and reverse the decision of the Court below.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

It is to be regretted that the limited time remaining before the adjournment of Congress may prevent the investigation of the Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy from being as thorough as it should. The work of investigation is but half done if it does not go to the very bottom of the corruption which has of late years been a controlling force in Congress. The remedy cannot be made effectual until the sore is completely exposed. There has never been so good an opportunity presented before to accomplish this. To stop now, or hurry over the work in a superficial manner, would be a national calamity, and an injustice to Congress itself. The investigations have become so general that they no longer assume a partisan character, but are conducted in the interests of honest legislation. The public are in excellent temper to have these investigations continued, until bribery and gift-taking are extirpated, root and branch, and the offenses made so odious that no man will have the hardihood hereafter to seek to influence legislation with money. Even the partisan press, which has hitherto maintained an apologetic course, which originally stigmatized the charges of corruption as campaign slanders, and, at the outset of the investigations, prophesied that the result would exculpate everybody, now acknowledges the gravity of the facts which have been proven, and calls for the application of a penalty which shall adequately stigmatize the enormity of the offenses. Even the New York *Times*, the principal organ of the Administration, after much grimacing, clamors lustily for sweeping and even vindictive punishment. In a recent article upon this matter, it points out at first that Congressmen had no right to share in the profits of the Credit Mobilier stock, whether they obtained it honestly or not, for the reason that the dividends were drawn from the misappropriation of government bonds and government lands, the direct result of a fraud upon the people. For this reason, it denounces the report of the Poland Committee for attempting to excuse some Congressmen by stating that there was no evidence to show that these Congressmen knew the nature of the stock when they took it. It claims that they should have known it, as the character of Credit Mobilier was no secret. It claims that, in cases where the Committee has rejected the testimony of Congressmen, the witnesses should be arraigned and punished for perjury, and closes with the recommendation that "it is the plain duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames," and advises severe censure for all who had connection with it but fortunately got rid of it, not only as an act of justice, but in order that a definite standard of public morality may be established for the future.

The Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy scheme offers a field even more promising than that of Credit Mobilier. That the subsidy was procured by gigantic corruption has long been notorious in public rumor. At the time favorable legislation was procured, its agents maintained a splendid establishment in Washington, which was a runway for Congressmen whenever they felt inclined. They gave elegant lunches and entertainments. They were abundantly furnished with money, and it flowed freely as water. They supported a large and influential lobby. The movement on Congress was as much a stock-jobbing operation, manipulated by Wall-street brokers operating for a rise in stocks, as it was a scheme to procure the subsidy, and, between the officers and agents of the Company and the New York brokers, a powerful combination was effected, which, if the charges alleged are true, spent a large sum of money in Washington—competent authorities placing it as high as half a million of dollars—to obtain the passage of the subsidy bill. The failure of the Brazilian subsidy scheme about the time that the Pacific Mail passed, furnishes a clue also to the corruptions which secured the latter result. Mr. C. K. Garrison, who managed the Brazilian scheme, now proposes to show up the members who made propositions to him for money in consideration of their votes, and it is stated will produce a letter from the Hon. Sypher, of Louisiana, wherein he offered not only his own vote, but the votes of twenty other carpet-bag Congressmen, for the gross sum of $30,000, or about $1,500 each, which shows that the carpet-baggers were even cheaper rascals than Kansas legislators. The *prima facie* showing with reference to Pacific Mail is even more damaging than was the evidence upon which the Credit Mobilier investigation was based. In the latter, there was a loop-hole for escape, or at least for plausible justification, in the fact that the acquisition of stock was a matter of negotiation through the regular channels of business, and this plea was at first advanced by the implicated parties with considerable show of success. In the Pacific Mail scheme, however, the charges are made that certain sums of money have been directly paid Congressmen for their votes. Morally, there is no difference in the two modes of securing the desired legislation. Legally, however, the Pacific Mail scheme is divested of all technicalities. It is a plain matter of affirmation or denial, with no opportunities for prevarication or quibbling. There is no avenue of escape for the guilty party. For this reason, it is to be hoped that the investigation will be made as thorough as possible, in the brief time that remains, and that the *modus operandi* by which the agents of the Pacific Mail procured the passage of the subsidy may be clearly demonstrated. It may not be possible at this late stage of the session to properly punish the guilty parties, but it is due to the cause of honest legislation that the exposure shall be complete enough to establish a standard for the next Congress and for future Congresses; and it is also an imperative necessity that this result shall be reached, that some check may be put upon subsidies, land-grants, and other schemes upon which the public money has hitherto been shamefully squandered. A complete exposition of the Pacific Mail, even if it did not result in the punishment of bribery, would secure another valuable result in making the encouragement of private speculations by Government assistance so odious that no Congressman would dare to vote for them hereafter.

THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

The proposition to enlarge the Champlain Canal, pending in the New York Legislature, was noticed several days ago. Though not likely to pass at this session, some facts in regard to it, brought out in the debate before the Canal Committee, will be interesting to our readers. From the remarks of Mr. Weed, we learn that it is proposed to improve the Hudson River by dams between Troy and Fort Edward, a distance of forty miles, so as to secure a depth of water of ten feet. The locks are to be 300 feet long and 45 wide. It is twenty-four miles from Fort Edward to Whitehall, seventeen miles of which will be by canal and seven by improving Wood Creek, which only requires dredging to make its capacity equal to that of the canal. It is proposed to make the canal of a capacity of 110 feet at the bottom, 150 feet at the top, and 10 feet deep. The total cost is estimated to be about $8,000,000.

The summit at Fort Edward is 150 feet above tide-water. Of this 117 feet occurs in the Hudson River which it is proposed to overcome by 11 dams, and from the point where the canal leaves the river the remaining 33 feet can be overcome by two locks. It was stated before the Committee that a lockage of 50 feet is required between the Fort Edward summit and Lake Champlain, but, according to the profile of the New York canals, it is 81 feet; but it matters little, as the Hudson River, which feeds both ways from the summit, will probably furnish an ample supply of water to the canal.

The Hon John Young, of Montreal, who was present, by invitation, spoke of the enlargement of the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals to a capacity for vessels of 1,000 tons as sure to be accomplished, and that the Caughnawaga Canal, from the head of Lachine Rapids to Lake Champlain, as sure to be opened by the time the canal and improvement between tide-water on the Hudson and Lake Champlain can be put in operation by the State of New York. If the City of New York means to retain the grain trade of the West, or any considerable portion of it, the more earnestly she advocates the opening of this route the better. Then vessels of 1,000 tons will have direct access to that city from all the lakes. If it is not opened, Montreal will ultimately grasp most of this trade, and with it a large share of the commerce of the West.

Mr. Young showed that the cost of freight now between Buffalo and New York is $4.60 per ton, while by this route it would not exceed $2.65 per ton, making a clear saving of $1.95 per ton. Even with the present tonnage, with a saving of $1.50 per ton, the gain to our commerce would amount to about $3,700,000 every year. He also referred to the treaty by which the waters and canals of the St. Lawrence were made free to the people of the United States. What the people of the West want is cheaper freights to the ocean, without any reference to the route by which it is secured.

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

A document is published in New York, signed by a number of leading citizens of San Domingo, and purporting to represent the popular sentiment of the Dominican Republic, making a vigorous protest against the leasing of Samana Bay. The bombastic style of the circular gives it an aspect of genuineness; and, if genuine, it indicates that the New York Company will not be able to assume the sovereign rights which Baez has guaranteed it without a struggle. The protest refers to the former negotiations between Baez and Grant, and represent that the present transfer is as unauthorized and tyrannical as that which was contemplated in the unratified treaty with the United States Government. It also refers to the unsuccessful efforts that have been made in times past by the British, the French, and the Spaniards to possess themselves of the island, and declares that the same popular resistance will be offered to the present undertaking. The manifesto comes in time to confirm a very general impression that the terms of the convention between the Baez Government and the Samana Bay Company are not so acceptable to the people of San Domingo as they have been represented. It also comes in the shape of a warning to Congress to have nothing whatever to do with the Samana Bay Company in the way of special legislation. As a commercial enterprise, the Samana Bay Company must be permitted to work its own way with such facilities alone as international law and existing treaties afford.

The telegraph bringing the account of this Dominican protest also conveys the information that there will be no lack of adventurous volunteers in New York City to assist the Samana Bay Company to take possession of the property which it professes to have bought, and to set up the new Government projected in the terms of the Baez convention. This statement fully justifies the prophesy which the Dominican leaders make in their circular, that the Samana Bay Company is but another form of the filibustering spirit which Walker developed in Nicaragua, and Lavostida once attempted in San Domingo. It will be the exercise of only reasonable caution for the United States Government to regard the enterprise in the same light. If the Samana Bay Company were simply a commercial venture, there would have been no occasion to exact from Baez the governmental powers that he pretends to have delegated. The terms of the convention guaranteed the Company the right to establish their own Government over the peninsula which they have bought; to levy and collect taxes; to fix import and export duties for their own benefit; to charge for all harbor facilities, and otherwise exercise eminent domain. The contract further provides for the future extension of their dominion over the entire Dominican possessions, by enormous grants of land for every mile of telegraph lines which the Company shall construct. All contracts or rights heretofore existing that clash with the terms of this Baez convention are declared to be null and void. It is not surprising that the Dominican people recognize that they have been sold out,—property, citizenship, and all,—and that they propose to make a national struggle to preserve their country and their independence. So far as San Domingo is concerned, it is not improbable that Baez will be deposed and driven out of the country, and that the coming Government will be formed on the basis of opposition to the invasion of the Samana Bay Company.

If this Company shall thus lose its commercial character and assume that of a filibustering expedition, it will be the duty of the United States Government to interfere. We want no American counterpart of the East India Company in the West Indies. We want no private individuals, nor association of private individuals, to make war on their own account, so long as they are American citizens and may be legitimately restrained by the American Government. Nor will it be well to defer Government action until the expeditions are organized, and the attacks actually made, as in the case of the Fenian war in Canada. In the present instance, there is ample warning. The whole history af San Domingo annexation teaches the corruption and probable illegitimacy of the Baez Government. The terms of the Samana Bay Company's charter, and the violent opposition of the Dominican people, forecast the purpose of certain American citizens to set up a government of their own in opposition to the sentiment of a republican people. We must not rest under the aspersion of even winking at such a project. It is opposed to the very spirit of our government, and to the best principles of civization. It is not probable, after the developments which have been made, that the Samana Bay Company will dare to come before Congress to ask protection in any form. But the Government should not wait for this opportunity to declare its irresponsibility for this Company's contract. It should be on the alert to check the movement at the very first evidence of an overt act.

Affairs in Utah.

From a gentleman engaged in business at Salt Lake, and whose residence of several years in that city has given him ample opportunities to judge correctly of current events and opinion in the dominions of Brigham, we learn the following particulars:

One of the most lamentable facts is the debauching and utter demoralization of some of the Government officers of the Territory. They can, he says, be bought for money to do almost anything. To obtain justice or an honest execution of the law is, therefore, about impossible. He mentioned one case in which it was decided to buy up for $108,000 a totally unjust and indefensible claim to one of the mines, rather than to trust it to the decision of the courts. This state of things has rendered property unsafe and investments uncertain for many months past. The agent of the Associated Press, he says, is the creature of these blackguard officials, and hence the news he sends is often unreliable and false. From these charges he exempts Dr. Taggart, Judge Hawley, Mr. Hollister, and a few others. The Probate Courts have usurped nearly all the functions of the law, and, being entirely under the control of Brigham Young as between Gentiles and Mormons, no justice can be expected from them. In the transfer of lands, Mormons always have access to the complete records, while Gentiles never can know whether they are making a safe purchase or not. Hence, also, noted murderers walk the streets at noonday, and crime goes unwhipped of justice.

In spite of all this, investments to the amount of $100,000,000 have been made in the mines of Utah, most of which are yielding large dividends to their owners. Railways are building in all directions, and great progress is making in the settlement and development of the Territory. There is now twenty feet of snow in the mountains, and much more than usual lies upon the whole Territory. This has, in most cases, stopped mining for the winter, but it forms a sure basis for active summer business, and good crops are confidently anticipated. Most of the best ores are still shipped to Swansea, Wales; but the Emma and some others are selling all they can raise to the smelting establishments in Chicago. Our informant regards Utah as containing the richest and most extensive silver-producing districts in the world. Nevada can no longer claim pre-eminence over the home of the Mormons.

The Mormons have no intention of removing to the Sandwich Islands or anywhere else. They claim to have discovered the country and made it habitable, and they propose to stand by it. They believe the Lord is on their side, and that all their enemies will be put to confusion. The leading Gentiles deprecate the large concentration of troops in the vicinity, as no violence is apprehended. There is now a strong moral pressure on the Mormons, and it is steadily increasing by the large influx of Gentiles, and it is thought their peculiar religious notions and the practice of polygamy must yield more surely and rapidly to natural forces than they would to a military demonstration. Removal of corrupt Government officials and a reorganization of the judiciary of the Territory, so that the Probate Courts should be confined to their legitimate duties, and those of the General Government be empowered to administer the laws with impartiality, will speedily restore Utah to its former prosperity, and solve the Mormon problem wisely, and in the shortest time possible.

The Nebula in Orion.

The New York *Tribune* contains the following, as a part of a report of a lecture delivered last week, at the Cooper Union Institute, by Prof. George F. Barker, of Yale College:

> Still another application of the spectroscope is, to the nebular hypothesis of La Place, one of the grandest theories which the brain of man ever conceived. As it came from La Place it was only a theory accounting, it is true, for the facts. Men, however, ask for proof of the existence of this cosmical matter in a nebulous form. The nebulæ are, by the spectroscope, found to be of this nature. The spectra given by the nebulæ vary, some being those of gases, others being partly those of solids or liquids. Thus does the spectroscope show the process of the creation of the universe and verify the theory of La Place. Nebulæ were thought to be clusters of small stars, so small as not to be resolvable by the telescope. The spectroscope has shown this to be false. The nebula in Orion, though resolved by the telescope, and though it seems through the telescope to be a mass of stars, gives, through the spectroscope, a true gaseous spectrum. The story of the telescope is therefore not true.

Either the report does great injustice to Prof. Barker, or he has betrayed a lamentable want of acquaintance with the subject; which is all the more dangerous, as it tends to throw unwarranted discredit upon the value of the telescope as an aid in the study of phenomenal astronomy. The nebula of Orion appears, in the best telescopes, as a nebulous mass, which "contains" about forty-eight stars; and it was simply *suggested*, several years ago, that an instrument of sufficient power might be constructed to resolve the whole nebula into separate stars. But this has never been done, and the spectroscope proves to us that the guess was unfounded in this case, though correct as regards some other clusters then called nebulæ. The nebula of Orion has *not* been resolved (into stars) by the telescope. The forty-eight stars aboved alluded to seem to be surrounded by the cloudy mass which the spectroscope shows us is a vast aggregation of glowing gas. We do not yet know whether these stars are a part of the nebula, or whether they are much farther away or much nearer to us than the gas; the latter position is the most probable. The story of the telescope is not, therefore, contradicted by the spectroscope, notwithstanding the assertion of Prof. Barker. On the contrary, the two stories are complementary and consistent, as truth should be; and, taken together, they furnish us with a much greater volume of truth than is contained separately in either story.

Moncure D. Conway, writing to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from London, after a visit to the Zoological Gardens, acknowledges himself to have been more than half converted to Darwinism by what he saw and heard there among the animals, and narrates many curious facts. One of the bears closely resembled Theodore Parker, who, as every one knows, had a special fondness for bears. An old fox bore a close resemblance, also, to Mr. Seward, and a walrus to the Tichborne claimant. He saw a singing monkey and a tearful chimpanzee. He saw, also, some humble invalids who were constantly unhappy unless they had the sympathy of the Superintendent. One old baboon gave a look and made a motion at a troublesome boy precisely "in the style of the gouty old uncle on the stage who shakes his crutch at the offender, and cries, "Odds boddikins! Grammercy! Zounds! Egad!" Two bears recently had cataract on the eye, and, after the administration of chloroform, to which they submitted in human fashion, were operated upon with success, and recovered. Many of the monkeys are suffering from hereditary consumption. Mr. Conway also saw a maternal hippotamus administer castigation to her erring child in the manner which has been patent among women since Eve's time. The most conclusive proof of humanity which he observed, however, was the following: There was a very pious man in the Gardens distributing tracts to the visitors. A boy who had one of the tracts, which invited him to "Pause," put it into the paws of a big ape, who sat down with it, eyed it upside down, fore and aft, every way—then used it to tickle the nose of a slumbering baboon. Whereupon, Mr. Conway remarks: "One would give something to have a chimpanzee commentary upon the dogmatic theology thus offered him before any revival has occurred in the monkey-house, or any catechetical instruction destroyed the original simian simplicity."

The official *North German Gazette* predicts that great events will happen in Germany during the present month, and bases its prediction on the fact that February has always been a significant month in German affairs. It shows that in February, 1679, Frederick William achieved success against the Swedes. In February, 1673, the peace was concluded which closed the seven years' war. In February, 1807, King Frederick William was compelled to make peace with Napoleon at Schonbrunn, but in February, 1813, the league was made between Prussia and Russia, and in February, 1814, the means for the overthrow of Napoleon were in Blucher's hands. In February 1815, Napoleon resolved to leave Elba, and, after the hundred days, came the crowning victory at La Belle Alliance. In February, 1850, King Frederick William IV. accepted the Prussian Constitution. In February, 1864, the Prussian troops secured their victories in Sleswick, and in February, 1871, the preliminaries of peace were signed at Versailles.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The New Hampshire campaign is very dull. Here they are within a fortnight of the election, and, except that the Republican organ at Concord has an occasional paragraph of a column upon the impressive character of the crisis, one would hardly know an election was pending. The Democratic papers are remarkably quiet.

—The Kansas Legislature must adjourn March 4, unless members are willing to prolong the session without pay, and, as the Legislature must wait until the second Tuesday after notice of a vacancy in the United States Senate before proceeding to fill it, the belief is entertained at Topeka that the appointment of Caldwell's successor will fall to Gov. Osborn. In that event, Leavenworth interests will be protected, the Governor being a Leavenworth man. There are sixteen Leavenworth candidates.

—The Harrisburg (Pa.) *State Journal* enjoys the peculiar confidence of Simon Cameron. We are pleased to quote from the *Journal*:

> There can be no mistaking the action of the Senate in the Caldwell case. It is dignified and resolute, a precedent which indicates its course in other similar cases, and a vindication of the dignity of the body, which gives assurance that Congress is determined to purge itself of the foulness which the nation had such good reason to believe has existed there. The idea of allowing a man to hold any official position which it is known he purchased, is revolting.

—The people of Arkansas vote, March 8, on an amendment to the State Constitution putting an end to all disabilities by reason of the late Rebellion. If carried, 20,000 people will be enfranchised.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* says of the Caldwell case:

> If it could be settled that the use of money in Senatorial contests, as in Kansas, would invalidate the election, it would go far to destroy this pernicious practise.... But, meritorious as the proposition seems in its consequences, it is a question upon which the lawyers will doubtless divide.

The editor of the *Journal* is popularly understood to be one of a syndicate already making plans at Albany to "place" a United States Senatorship in 1875. The "but" refers, doubtless, to that.

—Gov. Hartranft's first exercise of the veto-power was, last week, on a bill which proposed to except the Borough of Connellsville, Pa., from the operations of Buckalew's measure of the last session, for the election of Municipal Boards by the cumulative plan. The Governor only objects to the Connellsville bill, without expressing any opinion as to the cumulative system itself.

—The revision of Alabama laws has been intrusted to a Legislative Committee wholly composed of black men. The Mobile *Register* says:

> We have no comment to make on an outrage so flagrant as to breed disgust by its very being. Nor have we any comment to make upon McKinstry's act in thus insulting the body over which he presides, the legal ability of the whole State, and the laws of common sense, as well as of decency.

—The people of New York will vote, next November, whether Judges shall hereafter be appointed by the Governor, or elected according to the present system.

—What must be the general opinion of that man's honesty who escapes punishment by the obstinacy of one juryman? The vote yesterday on the impeachment of Colfax leaves him in a similar position.—*Davenport Democrat.*

—Poor Nesbitt died without taking tea with Colfax. There has been nothing so touching since Adam.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Now those who knew George F. Nesbitt in his lifetime might wonder why he showed such unwonted liberality to "an almost total stranger," if it were not for the fact that, in June, 1868, Congress increased the appropriation for postage-stamps and stamped envelopes from $275,000 to $450,000. As Mr. Nesbitt's firm were the contractors for printing one or both these articles, a flood of light is let in upon his motives.—*New York Sun.*

—The case of Mr. Colfax takes a new aspect from the discovery of further contributions from Mr. Nesbitt. Thus, while Mr. Colfax is partly corroborated, new doubts are suggested.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

> —Our statesmen say to-day they would be glad
> To know if Ames has anything to Add.
> They used to ask, unless they are belied,
> Whether he hadn't something to Divide.

—*New York Tribune.*

—The procession will positively start next Tuesday,—scapegoats in advance.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Mr. Colfax's case is a bad one, indeed. Politically speaking, it may be considered his burial case.—*St. Louis Times.*

—The Springfield *Republican* thinks the public may be assured "that there are more and bigger fish in this Credit Mobilier pond than have yet been caught—old, wary fellows, who keep in deep water, and are now silently chuckling at the greenness, and consequent misfortunes, of their less-experienced and less-cautious brethren. They may come to the pan yet, though, in spite of their knowingness."

—Mr. Ames jokes right and left. He said among other things that "if the House takes his scalp there will be a good many bald-headed men around."—*Washington Dispatch to the New York Herald.*

—William R. Roberts was asked this evening what he thought of Poland's report. His reply was unique and witty. "Well, I will tell you my opinion," said he; "the Credit Mobilier investigation is a pyramid of fraud, the base of which is Republican and the apex Democratic. The Committee have reversed it, and put the entire Republican pyramid upon the Democratic apex; but it won't stand there long."—*New York Herald's Washington Dispatch.*

—What a valuable editor of the New York *Tribune* Mr. Colfax would have made about these days.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—We are pleased to learn that Oakes Ames is a staunch friend of the cause of temperance, and encourages the growth of teetotalism among his workmen in his Massachusetts shovel factories. We are glad to hear that Schuyler Colfax has been able to resist all temptations to violate the resolution against smoking cigars which he made two years ago. It is comforting to know that both the Pattersons are strongly opposed to the Mormon system of polygamy. It is cheering to get the assurance that Harlan is in favor of propagating the Gospel among the Indians. It is refreshing to be reminded that James Brooks delivered an eloquent eulogy upon George Washington, who made a famous observation after he had chopped down an apple-tree with his little hatchet. It is consoling to think how Kelley, and Dawes, and Garfield, and Company opposed Horace Greeley because of the political corruption with which he was connected. It is something to get the information that Henry Wilson is still a poor man after thirty years of public life. It strengthens our loyalty to recall how furiously Gen. Logan fought for his country. But it is not pleasant to catch poor, pious, anti-tobbaco, teetotal, anti-polygamic, patriotic, anti-Greeley, propagandist, apple-tree heroic members of Congress with Credit Mobilier stock in their pockets.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

COMMISSIONER DRUMMOND.

McGregor, Iowa, Feb. 20, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have read a letter in your issue of the 18th inst., from "your own Washington correspondent," reflecting very severely upon Commissioner Drummond's action in regard to public lands in Iowa,—claiming that he is working for the railroad interest, and obtaining unusual and improper decisions and rulings from the Secretary of the Interior, favorable to railroad companies. It calls him the "stool-pigeon" of the Iowa companies.

Now, I know nothing of the cases mentioned, nor do I care to investigate them. Possibly Commissioner Drummond is in error, but hardly probable, for he was a man, when among us, noted for thorough examination, fully mastering a subject before giving his judgment. But, as to his *honesty*, you have only to ask those who know him best. There is but one voice. He is above *suspicion*. Here, at home, friend or foe will, I am sure, testify alike to his unswerving integrity. His whole life-record is opposed to all such insinuations of your correspondent.

I have known him for many years, in all his social and business life, and, if there is a man in the Government service who is trying faithfully and impartially to discharge his official duties, it is Commissioner Willis Drummond. Yours,

H.

Children's Parties.

They are dreadfully old fogy about children's parties in London. The Lord Mayor had a children's ball, recently, numbering eight hundred guests, from 6 to 16 years of age. They began to arrive at 6 o'clock, and were received immediately by the host and hostess, and danced till 8 o'clock. Then a shadow pantomime was rendered, and at 9 a company of posturing Arabs were introduced, who were succeeded by a Punch and Judy. The London supper was served at half-past 9, and at 10, we blush to say, the company went home.

—We cannot second the exclamation of Senator Nye: "Away with these investigations; we have had enough of them!" We cannot help thinking that if "these investigations" had been commenced in 1776, and continued every year up to the present time, the country would be much better off to-day than it is. And the man who, in future, undertakes to stand between the people and an honest inquiry into the conduct of public affairs, will have a rough time of it.—*St. Louis Democrat* (*Administration*).

—A Danbury young man in the ardor of his affection promised to cherish a young lady with a love that would survive an army over-coat.

e belief is entertained at
tment of Caldwell's suc-
Osborn. In that event,
will be protected, the
enworth man. There are
andidates.
Pa.) State Journal enjoys
of Simon Cameron. We
om the Journal:
ing the action of the Senate
dignified and resolute, a
its course in other similar
the dignity of the body,
Congress is determined to
s which the nation had such
existed there. The idea of
official position which it
revolting.
ansas vote, March 8, on
State Constitution putting
es by reason of the late
20,000 people will be en-
ing Journal says of the
at the use of money in Sen-
ansas, would invalidate the
to destroy this pernicious
ous as the proposition seems
a question upon which the
vide.
urnal is popularly under-
syndicate already making
"place" a United States
The "but" refers, doubt-
first exercise of the veto-
on a bill which proposed
gh of Connellsville, Pa.,
f Buckalew's measure of
the election of Municipal
ive plan. The Governor
Connellsville bill, without
on as to the cumulative
Alabama laws has been
lative Committee wholly
n. The Mobile Register
to make on an outrage so
ust by its very being. Nor
make upon McKinstry's act
ly over which he presides, the
State, and the laws of com-
decency.
ew York will vote, next
Judges shall hereafter be
ernor, or elected according
e general opinion of that
scapes punishment by the
man? The vote yesterday
of Colfax leaves him in a
venport Democrat.
ed without taking tea with
been nothing so touching
nati Enquirer.
new George F. Nesbitt in
nder why he showed such
"an almost total strang-
for the fact that, in June,
sed the appropriation for
stamped envelopes from
As Mr. Nesbitt's firm were
rinting one or both these
ght is let in upon his mo-
Colfax takes a new aspect
further contributions from
while Mr. Colfax is partly
bts are suggested.—Albany
o-day they would be glad
s anything to Add.
nless they are belied,
omething to Divide.
will positively start next
in advance.—Springfield
is a bad one, indeed. Po-
may be considered his
is Times.
Republican thinks the pub-
"that there are more and
Credit Mobilier pond than
ht—old, wary fellows, who
ndare now silently chuckling
nd consequent misfortunes,
ced and less-cautious breth-
e to the pan yet, though, in
gness."
right and left. He said
that "if the House takes
a good many bald-headed
hington Dispatch to the New
erts was asked this evening
Poland's report. His reply
itty. "Well, I will tell you
e; "the Credit Mobilier
yramid of fraud, the base of
and the apex Democratic.
e reversed it, and put the
ramid upon the Democratic
stand there long."—New
ington Dispatch.
e editor of the New York
would have made about
nati Enquirer.
to learn that Oakes Ames is
the cause of temperance, and
th of teetotalism among his
sachusetts shovel factories.
that Schuyler Colfax has
ll temptations to violate the
moking cigars which he made
is comforting to know that
are strongly opposed to the
olygamy. It is cheering to
that Harlan is in favor
e Gospel among the In-
reshing to be reminded
delivered an eloquent eulogy
hington, who made a famous
had chopped down an apple-
hatchet. It is consoling to
and Dawes, and Garfield, and
orace Greeley because of the
with which he was connected.
et the information that Hen-
oor man after thirty years of
ngthens our loyalty to recall
Logan fought for his coun-
leasant to catch poor, pious,
l, anti-polygamic, patriotic,
agandist, apple-tree heroic
s with Credit Mobilier stock
Cincinnati Commercial.

ONER DRUMMOND.

McGregor, Iowa, Feb. 20, 1873.
Chicago Tribune:
tter in your issue of the 18th
own Washington correspond-
severely upon Commissioner
in regard to public lands in
t he is working for the rail-
obtaining unusual and im-
d rulings from the Secretary
orable to railroad companies.
"stool-pigeon" of the Iowa
hing of the cases mentioned,
investigate them. Possibly
mmond is in error, but hardly
was a man, when among us,
h examination, fully mas-
ect before giving his
as to his honesty,
k those who know him best.
pice. He is above suspicion.
nd or foe will, I am sure, testi-
werving integrity. His whole
ed to all such insinuations of
for many years, in all his
life, and, if there is a man in
rvice who is trying faithfully
discharge his official duties,
Willis Drummond. Yours,
H.

ren's Parties.
lly old fogy about children's
The Lord Mayor had a chil-
, numbering eight hundred
o 16 years of age. They
6 o'clock, and were received
host and hostess, and danced
a shadow pantomime was
company of posturing Arabs
who were succeeded by a
he London supper was served
at 10, we blush to say, the
e.
nd the exclamation of Senator
these investigations; we have
m!" We cannot help think-
e investigations?" had been
, and continued every year up
, the country would be much
an it is. And the man who,
es to stand between the peo-
inquiry into the conduct of
have a rough time of it.—St.
dministration).
ng man in the ardor of his
to cherish a young lady with
survive an army over

VIA CRUCIS.

An Interesting Catholic Ceremonial at St. Mary's Church.

Blessing the "Stations of the Cross" by Bishop Foley and Other Clergymen.

The Catholic ceremony of blessing the "Stations of the Cross" was observed, last evening, at St. Mary's Church, on Wabash avenue. The "Stations of the Cross" are pictures, to be seen in every Romish church, which represent Christ in the various attitudes of suffering and attempted rest while bearing the cross to Calvary, along the way since known as the "Via Crucis." They are fourteen in number, and are deemed an essential part of the adornment of every sacred edifice of the denomination. The ceremonial of the blessing is an impressive one, and usually draws large crowds to the place where it is celebrated. St. Mary's Church was completely filled, last evening, by a most attentive auditory.

At 8 o'clock the Right-Rev. Bishop Foley entered the sanctuary, followed by the clergy and acolytes who were to assist him. The clergymen whose names follow were in attendance: The pastor of St. Mary's Church, the Rev. Father P. N. Noonan, the Rev. Father J. Waldron, the Rev. Father W. J. Madden, the Rev. Father P. J. Murphy, the Rev. Father E. W. Terry, the Rev. Father Verdan, the Rev. Father Venneman, the Rev. Father McGuire, the Rev. Dr. McMullen, and the Rev. P. J. Flannigan. The Bishop wore his violet stole; the acolytes bore the customary paraphernalia of the service.

The exercises commenced with an address by Bishop Foley, in which he gave the reason of the ceremonial. He said that, among those exercises which help to meditation upon the passion, cross, and death of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, one of the chief has ever been the exercise of the "Way of Calvary," commonly called the "Way of the Cross." This devotion had continued in unbroken tradition from the time Christ arose into Heaven. It arose first among the Christians in Jerusalem, out of veneration for those sacred spots which were sanctified by th sufferings of our Divine Redeemer. It was practiced even in the time of the Gospels, according to St. Jerome, who says that Christians were wont to visit the holy places in crowds, coming even from the farthest corners of the earth. From Jerusalem this devout exercise was introduced into Europe by holy persons who traveled in Palestine, to satisfy their devotion. Friar Alvarez built several little chapels to serve as so many separate stations, in which he had painted the principal events which took place on our Lord's way to Calvary. The Fathers Minorite Observants of the Order of St. Francis, in Italy, and elsewhere throughout the Catholic world, spread zealously the devotion of the *Via Crucis*, erecting in all their own churches fourteen separate stations, so that all who chose might make the journey of the Way to Calvary. This wholesome devotion has always been approved by the Popes. Those who perform devoutly the *Via Crucis* may gain all the indulgences granted to those who visit, in person, the sacred places. The Bishop continued his explanation at some length, advising the observance of this devotion by all his hearers, and inculcating the performance of every religious duty.

Upon the conclusion of the address, all bent the knee while the "Veni Creator Spiritus" was recited.

Bishop Foley, assisted by Father Noonan and the acolytes, then blessed the pictures successively, and they were put in their places upon the walls, the choir meanwhile singing the "Vexilla Regis" and the "Stabat Mater" in a most admirable manner.

After the ceremonial was completed, there were the regular Sunday services, followed by the Benediction.

The pictures are copies in oil from the celebrated Swiss painter, Paul Von Deschwanden, and are handsome and well executed.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

A Debate in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Whilst sojourning in Philadelphia, I gained admission to the hall in which the Constitutional Convention of the State was assembled, and, as I believe a few facts pertaining to the Convention will be interesting to your readers, I take this medium of transmitting them.

This Convention is composed of the leading men of the State. Among the most prominent members I would mention the Hon. William M. Meredith, considered the most able lawyer at the Philadelphia bar; the Hon. J. S. Black, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, one of the ablest and most profound lawyers of Pennsylvania; Gov. A. C. Curtin, widely known as "the Soldiers' Friend," for his acts whilst Governor of the Keystone State; James Gowan, President of the Reading Railroad Company; the Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of Chester County, late Minister to Constantinople; and many others whose names figure prominently and conspicuously in the history of this State.

As I entered the Chamber, I discovered an important measure was under consideration, and, from the great number of ladies present, I was satisfied it was a subject of importance and interest to them. The subject under consideration was "Woman's Suffrage;" whether or not they should incorporate that provision in their Constitution. The member who had the floor as I entered was advocating the cause. He remarked that nothing could be said in favor of a man's right to vote that did not equally apply to every woman's right to vote. In this connection, he referred to the struggle against American slavery, and remarked that prejudice was all-powerful for a time against innovations upon established usages; but that, when these innovations were found to inure to the benefit of communities or nations, prejudice, in the end, must give way, and the barrier of bigo ry be broken down. Once it was conceded that all just government was founded upon the consent of the governed, and that women were among the governed, the whole argument would be admitted. But it was said that women were already represented in the Government. This he denied, because no man had the power of representing his family in the Government. By what authority has any man been commissioned to cast the vote of the family? Who gave that power to him? Neither the Constitution nor the law say anything about it. No man voted in a representative capacity, nor as the head of the family. But, if the family was to be represented as a unit in the head of it, who was to represent it where a woman was the head of it? The assertion that woman was mentally inferior to man, and was not capable of self-government, he declared to be untrue, and, if true, irrelevant. The results of the experiment of Woman's Suffrage in Wyoming Territory were referred to in support of his declaration, as also the ability displayed by Catherine of Russia, Elizabeth of England, and many other Queens of history, in the government of their kingdoms. He remarked that one of the members, in opposing the measure, had said "that women should not vote because they could not fight." He contradicted the statement, and replied by references to Joan of Arc, the Maid of Saragossa, and other historic feminine warriors. It had been said that nobody was asking for woman suffrage but the Woodhulls and Claflins, of New York. That was unfair, for the same reason it would be to select Judas as the representative of the Twelve Apostles. Such assertions he most emphatically denied. It had been said that the proposition was a new one, and would not work well; in other words, it would have a tendency to demoralize society. He did not believe it, for, wherever the experiment had been tried, it worked well. It had exhibited a tendency to elevate the man and improve his morals. In conclusion, a glowing tribute was given to the leaders of the movement.

Mr. Walker, of Erie, in opposing the measure, stated that the gentleman had started wrong. He assumed what he had no right to assume. He regarded the suffrage, not as a natural, but a conventional right. Looking at the man and woman in a state of nature, rights should not be withheld from either. But this subject is not to be treated as a natural right. The question is, Is it for the best interests of this State that woman should be allowed to vote? The speaker said not; and, in saying it, he did not undervalue the sex. In assuming this position, he would not imply that women had not all the intelligence, virtue, patriotism, and other qualities requisite for an intelligent voter. It is because he believed that woman's beneficial influence on society would be made greater by withholding than by conferring the suffrage that he was opposed to extending the privilege to her. He believed that our appreciation of the female character had a direct tendency to elevate our own, therefore he did not propose to drag women into politics, nor introduce her to the heated and ill-tempered controversies of the hustings.

E. CULBRITH.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Watch Factory, and Its Relation to Farm-Labor—Wool and Mutton—Relative Value of Male and Female Labor—The Effect of Learning the Girls a Trade—The Value of Steady Hands—The Factory as a Museum of Mechanism—The Effect on Rural Investments—The Value of Manufactures to the Farmer, with Some Suggestions—Capital Employed in Farming—What We Are Neglecting.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAGN, Ill., Feb. 22, 1873.

THE WATCH-FACTORY.

I am going to write about the Elgin Watch-Factory. "Well, what has a watch-factory to do with farming?" I hear some one inquire. Why, my dear sir, it has very much to do with farm matters in its neighborhood; and, then, it is but the history of similar industries, all of which have their influence on the profits and management of the farm, and the condition of the farmer and his family.

In the first place, it takes the farmer's son and the farmer's daughter from the over-crowded or ill-paid labor of the farm, and gives them a trade by which, at moderate labor, they may earn large wages. And, then, to feed these apprentices, and skilled workmen and workwomen, the farmer has an additional demand for the products of the farm, the orchard, and the garden. But this is not the end of it, for other industries are closely allied to this, and are indirectly fostered, and become a permanent necessity. The woolen mill is close at hand, to spin, and weave, and dye the cloth for these workmen; and woolen yarn must be had for stockings for all. This demands wool and mutton, and thus the farmer has two profits on his small flock of sheep, whereas he had only one before.

Then there must be boarding-houses, or houses for families, and these families and boarders must be fed and clothed.

When watch-making pays better than the farm, the boys and girls of the farm seek the business; and when, by this change of labor in farming, its condition is improved, the farmer hires other labor; and thus the round of labor is supplied, and the equilibrium restored. The apprentice-boy comes to be a skilled workman, and is paid wages for skilled work, and is found in his place year in and year out, for he has no idea of change, and becomes, as it were, wedded to his business, and thus, in time, becomes essential to the Watch Company, that appreciates this steady work, and increases his wages year after year.

NOT SO OF THE APPRENTICE-GIRL,

though she becomes a skilled workwoman, and is paid the wages of a skilled workwoman; not men's pay for men's work, but such proportionate pay as the condition of things will warrant. The Company do not know when the workwoman will give them notice to quit work, while the men may be relied upon as steady, continuous workmen, for, if they do marry, they continue in the same employment, and, if possible, give it better attention, for now they have an interest in making themselves useful and a necessity to the Watch Company, as they also look forward to promotion. But the case is different with the workwoman, for she has another destiny, and some young merchant, some doctor, some lawyer, some mechanic or man of business, whispers some mystic words in her ear, and proposes some new arrangement,—all of which is sealed with a kiss; and——and the Watch Company has notice that there will be an idle machine and a vacant seat after—— days from date. These notices, written on tinted paper, are dropped into the letter-box, one after one, on Monday morning, and the blank days are spent in arranging the promotions that are to follow. Thus so many new apprentices can have places, and thus three persons are made happy: the workwoman and the young man who whispered to her, and the apprentice who obtains a place. But the Watch Company is a matter-of-fact company, and soon learns that this lowers the average value of the workwoman as an employe. So we see that, after all, in these industries there is an insurmountable barrier to the workwoman commanding men's pay for men's work. And, so long as a steady workman is of more value than an unsteady one, so long will this be the case.

I claim to be an advocate of woman's rights; but then the women workmen must fill all the requirements that are demanded of the men. But the history of the Watch Company shows that both men and women workmen do marry; and while the man in consequence will prove a better employe, as a steady, reliable workman, it usually takes the woman from the workshop, and returns her to the social life of a housekeeper.

"Why, then, allow the girl to learn the trade, if she will marry and leave the business so soon after she becomes a skilled workwoman?" Because it will do her no harm; in fact, these workwomen

MAKE THE BEST OF WIVES,

and the best of housekeepers. In the first place, they have been trained to habits of industry, and patient, painstaking labor. They have lived on their own earnings, and learned the value of money, and thus they have become industrious and prudent. It is these qualities that go to make the essentials of a good wife and a good housekeeper.

The Watch Company has paid them all that it can afford to do, when we consider the uncertain tenure of the time that they may continue in its employ. If the men were liable to leave its employment on the same uncertain time, it would also lessen the value of their labor, and they would be compelled to accept less wages, or rather women's pay for women's work.

What our female suffragans may say to this, I do not know. But of this we may be assured: if all the workwomen in the Watch-Factory were armed with a vote at the Municipal or State elections, it would not change the fact that a hundred women workmen

ARE WORTH LESS,

per day or per month, than a hundred men; simply for the reason that they cannot be relied upon for steady work for the coming years, as we know that those workwomen who earn their $2, $3, or $5 a day will, as it has been proved, leave this employment, and turn their attention to the kitchen and the nursery. Thus much for the farmer's son and the farmer's daughter who learn the trade of a watchmaker, whether at Elgin or other points.

NO ONE CAN COMPLAIN

of this state of things; nor can it be said that the workwoman is not paid full wages, though she gets less wages per day or per week than the man. She lacks neither skill nor industry; yet her loss to the Company is an item of some importance, and, if it had to pay the girl-apprentices the same wages as the boys, it would prefer the latter, and the former would not be employed, at least not in large numbers.

Every farmer knows the value of a farm-hand who works year after year on the same farm, and becomes, as it were, a part of it. And so it is with workmen who may be relied upon year after year. I do not intend to be drawn into any controversy on this subject, my only object being to state the facts as I find them as connected with the labor question of our rural population.

The factory has some 560 employes in the several departments, one-half of whom are women. The wages paid per month aggregate $36,000; and this sum is drawn from distant parts of the country, and, instead of a drain upon the locality,

ADDS TO ITS RESOURCES,

for, wherever civilization plants its standard, there you find the watch, made by the aid of curious machinery, more perfect in all its parts, more durable, and vastly cheaper, than those made by hand-labor by the poorly-paid workmen of Europe.

THE FACTORY AS A MUSEUM OF MACHINERY.

To a farmer, it is an interesting sight to look through all this intricate and curious mechanism; for the machines that are used to make a watch are more curious and complicated than the watch itself. The American watch is as simple in its gearing as a mowing-machine, and constructed upon the same general plan; for it has no chain or graduated barrel, but simply a set of wheels, pinions, and governors. The old watch, with its chain and frezee, contained more than 800 separate pieces, while the new watch is composed of only 156. To make the old watch required the labor of one man 18 days; while the new one, by the aid of these ingeniously-contrived machines, occupies an average of 3½. It would require a book rather than a letter to describe the machinery,—the "cams," the "taps," "clamps," "quills," "reamers," "eccentrics," "chucks," and "wiggogs," that give forth their music. How a ruby, a quarter of an inch in diameter, is cut into slabs with a saw, then into joists, and these broken into cubes, and these cubes turned in a lathe, and drilled with a drill too small to be seen with the naked eye. There are 44 screws in a watch, and the threads on the most of those are too small to be seen with the naked eye,—there being 250 threads to the inch, and 144,000 weigh only a pound. The greater number of these screws are of steel, while, in some of the best watches, those in the balance-wheel are of gold,—a $10 piece making 650, of which 44 are used in one watch, as stated.

From the cutting-room, where the plates are punched out of brass, to the inspection-room, is a most wonderful and enchanting novelty, more marvelous, if possible, than that of the stories of the Arabian Nights. To make the balance-wheel, eighty operations are required. Each workman has a particular work to do, and follows that until promotion gives him the next most difficult work. The nests (a box of ten watches) pass from workman to workman, each doing his or her part, until the finished watch passes the hands of the inspector. One hundred and sixty are turned out per day, and boxed up ready for market. No cases are made here, as that is a separate business, and the movements are sold to the local watch-makers, who put them in such cases as their customers may order.

The profits on the half-million capital thus employed must be large, while its effects on real estate in

THE ADJACENT FARMING DISTRICT

must be of even greater value, for it leads to the consumption of the best-paying products of rural labor. I heard very little complaint of hard times among these farmers. They have no war on railroad and other monopolies, for their corn is turned into milk, butter, eggs, pork, beef, and poultry.

The Watch Company

ASK FOR NO PROTECTION

from the pauper labor of Europe, as our statesmen please to call it, but, on the other hand, American genius and Western enterprise are pushing large sales of these goods in the markets of the Old Country, notwithstanding that a large duty is levied on nearly all the raw material that is required in the business of watchmaking. The Swiss watchmakers refused to allow any of their machines, or even the drawings of them, to go out of their country: and to-day they are met in all the markets of the world by watches made on the prairies of Illinois, by the first generation of white people that were born upon it. Thirty-six years ago, the Indians crossed the Fox River, and bade adieu to their old homes; and in their place, in this short period, has grown up a manufacture that finds a market in every quarter of the globe.

While most of our interior towns have been squabbling over county-seats, State Capitals, Industrial Universities, Normal Schools, and State institutions,

ELGIN

has paid attention to manufactures, and now she has a work-day population that gives value to the farming interest for miles around. Among these are the National Watch Factory; the Milk-Condensing Factory; the Canning Factory, for the canning of small fruits and vegetables; an iron foundry, for the castings of school-furniture and sewing-machines; several wagon and carriage factories, and factories for the making of farm-implements. This is the lesson that I wish to impress upon the reader of THE TRIBUNE: that we must have

A MORE DIVERSIFIED LABOR;

we must become aggressive; for, if we can make watches for New England and for Europe, there are many other things that we can also make for them; at least we can supply the home-demand. We have given the world an over supply of corn, of pork, and of beef, while we are short of flour, of butter, of cheese, of flax, and many minor products of the farm. We bring apples from New York, cheese from Ohio, mutton from Michigan, and wool from Australia, and yet are not happy, for the reason that corn is 20 cents; that the railroads charge more than 3 cents a mile for fare, and 30 cents a bushel for corn from Chicago to New York. And now, while the Railroad Kings are adjusting the new tariff, which the Patrons of Husbandry and the Farmers' Clubs are seeking to compel the Governor to place at least one farmer on the Board of Railroad Commissioners, let us see if there is not some new crop, or neglected old one, that will pay for the attention; or, in the case of failure, put some of our spare capital into other industries of which the country is in need, and which offer such inducements and prospects of success.

THE FARMERS HOLD MORE CAPITAL TO-DAY

than the railroads or other industries, and we may possibly improve our condition by the culture of less land, and turn part of our capital into manufacturing. Let us turn monopolists, and become the owners of forges and factories, and try our hand at other industries. We have put our sons on the railroads as managers, engineers, conductors, brakemen, and in all of their departments; we have made them middle-men, and had them study law, medicine, and other professions. We have 350 boys and girls in the Industrial University, whom we are fitting for the professions of law, theology, medicine, the arts, middle-men, politics, and other pursuits of life, of whom not 5 per cent will go back to the farm; while we are neglecting the great and important need of the day,—manufactures.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Had Jacksonville spent half the money in procuring an adequate supply of water for manufacturing purposes, and to encourage those branches of industry, that she has in lobbying for the State Institutions; had Normal sunk a coal-shaft instead of sinking money in the Normal School; had Springfield commenced a rolling mill when she was squandering money on the State Capital; had Champaign put one-third of the money in coal-mining and manufactures that she invested in the so-called Industrial University; had Peoria lobbied for car-shops and rolling-mills, instead of the State House,—all of these places would have been vastly better off than they are to-day. Look at Elgin, Aurora, Botavia, Ottawa, Rockford, and other manufacturing towns, and you find them thriving, and the rural population that surrounds them prosperous. There are other questions of the hour beyond that of Railway Commissioners, 20-cent corn, and 3-cent fares.

RURAL.

ST. LOUIS VISITORS.

St. Louis Hotel Builders Inspect Chicago Hotels.

Among the guests at the Gardner House, on Saturday, were several St. Louis gentlemen, whose errand in this city was the inspection of the new hotels that are to make Chicago famous. One of these visitors was Dr. Rudolph Bircher, one of the representative men of our sister city, or, rather, he represents what she should have more of, an old citizen of large wealth who is liberal in the use of his means for the improvement of his city. Dr. Bircher is a large capitalist and land owner, and has led off in structures that adorn St. Louis. He is part owner of the Everett House, and is now finishing a noble hotel that is to bear his name. He bought for $109,750 cash the old jail premises, and has covered the entire site with an elegant six-story hotel. It adjoins the Laclede House, kept by J. W. Malin & Son, and is to be united with that house under their management. These gentlemen accompanied him to Chicago, and with him have made a full tour of survey. Dr. Bircher is a large, whole-souled German, for forty years identified with the growth of the West, and has been his own builder and superintendent. The hotel will be open in midsummer of the present year.

W. H. Scudder, President of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and President of the Lindell Hotel Company, is also at the Gardner, and with the gentlemen above named, made a thorough inspection of the Grand Pacific, now in the last stage of completion. They also visited the Sherman and other new hotels, and expressed themselves delighted and amazed with the showing Chicago is to make to her visitors in our now soon to open hotel era. The party also examined the furniture for the Grand Pacific now in the hands of the Thayer & Tobey Company, and pronounce it the finest ever made in this country on a single order. The Lindell House as rebuilt will have 300 rooms, and occupy the old site. It is to be ready in June, 1874. St. Louis, while she is thus studying Chicago, is making good use of her tuition, and will make her new era of enterprise of signal advantage to her growth. The great bridge will be opened on the 4th of July. The great railroad tunnel to connect with the St. Louis terminus of the bridge, starts at Third street and Washington avenue, extends under the avenue to Eighth street, then curves to the proposed site of the great Union Depot. When this is done passengers from the East will no longer arrive at St. Louis as they do at small river towns by ferry boat. Our recent visitors seem to take the Chicago view of matters, that there is room enough for both cities, and that St. Louis will not stop growing because Chicago has a great destiny. It is evident that even thus early, the show season of our new Chicago has began, and that this year is to witness a steady and increasing tide of travelers from the whole outside would to witness the marvels of our great rebuilding, and carry away its practical lessons.

A BEAR STORY.

Remarkable Adventure of a Hunter in Pike County, Pa.

Canadensis, Pa., (Feb. 10) Correspondence of the New York Times.

Probably one of the most exciting and perilous adventures that ever fell to the lot of any hunter, was had one day last week by a gentleman named Clearwater, in Green Township, Pike Co., just north of here.

Mr. Clearwater started from this place at an early hour on Saturday morning to walk to Hawley, Pa., through the wild section of country intervening, a section which is noted for its wild game, and which has been the past season the scene of several exciting contests with the black bear, which have been unusually plenty.

It was only a month ago that two hunters of Pike County killed four of these animals in a few hours, having tracked them to their lair and attacked them in a body. One of these hunters, named Hague, narrowly escaped with his life at the time, in a hand-to-hand contest with one of the bears. Besides the four killed one large one escaped.

Mr. Clearwater had proceeded several miles into the wilderness, when he struck the trail of a bear. Having his rifle with him, and a dog, he determined to follow the track, although it took him out of his direct track. He followed the trail to the margin of a stream called Bright Brook, in the northern part of Pike County, when it took another course, toward what is known as the High Knob, the highest eminence in northeastern Pennsylvania. The bear led Mr. Clearwater to a rocky, precipitous hill, up which it had clambered. Clearwater was now thoroughly aroused, as he was confident of getting a shot at the brute. He did not take into consideration the peril that might attend the hunt, and, being an old hunter and woodsman, probably cared nothing for it. After following the trail among the rocks for some time, Clearwater's dog began to exhibit signs of uneasiness, which led his master to believe that they were close upon the object of their pursuit. On reaching the summit of a knoll, which he had reached by a circuitous route, Mr. Clearwater saw basking in the sun, beneath an overhanging rock, in a secluded and sheltered place, the bear—a huge black fellow, the largest he had ever seen. The dog at once made an outcry, and the bear jumped up. Seeing the intruders, he endeavored to get away, when a ball from the hunter's rifle stopped him. The dog at once rushed at the animal, which raised up on its haunches to receive the attack. The dog at once closed with the bear, when, rolling over and over together, both dog and bear went down the hill, fifty feet below. Clearwater was now in a fever of excitement. He did not know how badly the bear was wounded, and, from the course he took, did not seem to care. Loading only one barrel of his gun, he ran down the hill to within a few yards or the bear and dog, which were still engaged in a deadly struggle. The dog had sunk his teeth in the fleshy part of the bear's cheek, and the bear was endeavoring to get his plucky contestant in his embrace. The hunter stood looking at the conflict, knowing well how it would terminate, yet, singularly enough, not using his weapon on behalf of the dog. It was not until the bear had succeeded in getting his paws around the dog, and the death-yell of the dog sounded high above the growling and snarling of the bear, that the hunter fired again. It seemed to have only the effect of adding to the fury of the beast, for it at once started with distended jaws and glaring eyes upon its remaining enemy. The space between the hunter and the bear was about forty yards. He had no other weapon than his empty rifle. For the first time he saw the folly of neglecting to load both barrels, so he did the only thing he could under the circumstances—turned and ran. He thought he would have no difficulty in keeping out of the way of the bear, and would load his rifle as he ran, and probably give his pursuer a running shot now and then, until he killed him. This was nicely planned, but when he commenced to load his rifle, he found that he had in some way lost his ball pouch! He also discovered, to his consternation, that instead of outstripping the bear, the bear was rapidly gaining on him. The comparative coolness with which Clearwater had accepted the situation a few minutes before, now changed to a far different feeling. In a very few minutes the bear would be upon him, and in such an event his bones would probably be found with those of the dog when the spring brought the lumbermen and bark-pullers to the woods. He, therefore, did the only thing he could do, made for the nearest tree that answered his purpose, and climbed it just in time to escape the clutch of the bear, which reached the tree almost as soon as he did.

Clearwater, in telling of his adventure, says that the conduct of the bear when he found himself foiled struck terror into his very soul, although he was out of the reach of the ferocious brute. He struck the tree with his claws, gnawed the trunk, and uttered fearful growls. Finally the brute became quiet, and, lying down beneath the tree, licked his wounds and whined piteously over them. After the bear had abandoned its more belligerent attitude, Clearwater looked about him to see how he was situated. To his horror he saw for the first time that the tree he was in was growing up close to the side of a hill, or ridge, and extending out into the very branches was a rock. On one side the limbs of the tree were twelve feet from the ground; on the other they touched the ground. It soon became evident to him that the bear had discovered the condition of affairs, and saw its advantage, for, after about five minutes of quiet, it gathered itself up and proceeded leisurely up the hill, and was soon face to face with the hunter. As it crept out toward him, Clearwater placed himself as far out on the branch as he could, and said it was impossible to describe his feelings at that moment. The bear's fury had all returned, and it now stood within two feet of him, foaming at the mouth, its red jaws wide open, and a deadly hate shooting from its eyes. It took one more step slowly toward him, when the limb broke beneath their weight, and down they went with a crash to the ground together. Fortunately, Clearwater did not fall beneath the bear, and he had hardly struck the ground before he was on his feet, feeling no injury from the fall. Seeing his rifle lying at the foot of the tree, he seized it at once and, clubbing it, stood ready to receive the attack of the bear. To his surprise and delight, the bear rose slowly, as if in pain, and, when it turned upon him, he saw that one of its huge fore legs was broken, and hung useless at his side. This seemed to increase, if possible, the rage of the brute, for it rushed furiously forward. Clearwater brought the butt of his gun, with all the force at his command, down upon the head of his assailant, who staggered under its effects. The gun flew into a dozen pieces, the barrel remaining in the hands of its owner. Only an instant's delay was caused by the blow to the bear, when it again rushed forward, this time receiving the barrel of the gun in its mouth, Clearwater thrusting it forward with all his strength, thus hoping to run it down the animal's throat. The ponderous jaws closed on it instantly, and it was wrenched from his hands. Happily, it had entered so far into the bear's mouth that to get it out it dropped to its feet and placed its paw on the barrel to release it. Taking advantage of this, Clearwater, who an instant before had given up all hope of escape, started, as fast as he could run, over the ridge. The bear, although having but three legs to use, started in pursuit, but made such slow progress that Clearwater thought he would have no difficulty in eluding his pursuer. But in his ardor to escape he did not notice whither he was going, and before he was aware of the fact went floundering into a bog-hole, waist-deep with water, snow, and ice. Every step he took appeared to lead him deeper into the mire, and by the time he had waded through the slough, he was pretty well exhausted, and the indomitable bear was close upon him. Clearwater found that he could not run with his freezing clothes much further. It was getting dark, and the weather growing intensely cold. He knew of no house within six miles, and to reach that in his condition was impossible. He therefore determined to again resort to the shelter of a tree, selecting one this time that offered no chance of the bear getting up. He climbed it with difficulty, but reached the branches before the bear came up. He knew it was probable that some one of the balls he had fired into the bear had entered a vital spot, and that it was only a question of time as to when the brute would succumb. He noticed with pleasure that, although the fury of the bear was unabated, its strength seemed to be failing. But bruin showed no disposition to give up the chase, for after vainly attempting to climb a tree, he took up a position under it, now and making a circuit of the tree, and growling horribly.

As the hours passed, the cold increased. It was a fine moonlight night, but bitter cold. Clearwater's clothes froze stiff as a board, and, despite all his efforts, he knew that his ears were freezing, as well as his hands. Although the bear still kept its watch below, the cold became so intense that the sufferings of Clearwater were unendurable, both mentally and physically, so he made up his mind that he would risk his life once more in attempting to escape.

He accordingly prepared to let himself down from his perch, when the bear made a movement which bade him pause. Walking around the tree two or three times, and breaking out in howls, in which pain was evidently mingled with anger, the bear started off over the ridge, limping slowly upward until it reached the summit, when it stopped and looked back, and went down on the other side.

Clearwater dropped instantly to the ground, and started off as rapidly as his stiffened limbs would permit toward Blooming Grove. It was nearly daylight when he reached a house, feeling much warmer but nearly exhausted. At this house he knocked, and was soon within, enjoying the hospitality of the backwoods family. He was properly cared for, and a few hours later his host, with another man, started out to see if they could find any traces of the bear. They found its trail on the ride, where it deserted its post under the tree, and followed the bloody track down the ridge for a mile. Here the track terminated in a laurel thicket, in which the huge carcass of the bear was found, lying in a pool of frozen blood.

It is thought that this was the bear that escaped from the two Blooming Grove hunters, and probably if they had "tackled" it they would have had a more serious time than with all the other four.

Clearwater had the bear conveyed to Oxford, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Wilmington Railroad, distant a few miles, where he shipped it home. Clearwater says he has seen a good many hard times in his life in the woods, but his experience of Saturday goes ahead of anything he ever knew, and he does not care to attack another stray bear in the forets of Pike County.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Last Coup of Erie.

From the Cleveland Leader, Feb. 21.

For some days it has been known in this city, that a combination of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western managers, of which the Bischoffsheim party, of London, and President Watson and S. M. L. Barlow, of the Erie road, are leaders, have recently purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company. The annual election of the Company is to take place on the 5th of March, and at that time it may be expected that the new stockholders will assert their power to elect a board of managers which shall represent directly their views and interests. There have been current in Cleveland for a day or two past a great many absurd predictions that the new regime will result in a disruption of the relations now existing between the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the Lake Shore Companies, and consequently inflict serious injury upon the railroad facilities of this city. We have the best authority for saying that all these apprehensions are idle and unfounded. Though, to some extent, competing lines, the personal and business relations between the Lake Shore and the Erie managers are entirely cordial and harmonious. President Watson, of the Erie Road is an Ohio man, and is bound by the most intimate friendship to the officers of the Lake Shore. The object of the Erie combination was, firstly, to gain control of a live and valuable railroad; and secondly to secure a direct line to St. Louis, and thence westward by the Missouri & Kansas Pacific. The Erie Road connects directly with the Atlantic & Great Western at Salamanca; the Atlantic & Great Western intersects the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road at Galion, and by making transfers from the broad to the narrow gauge at the latter named point, there is opened an air line from New York to St. Louis. Since the reduction of the Ohio & Mississippi Road to the standard gauge, the broad track combination has been practically without direct connections further than Cincinnati. The recent purchase restores this western connection to St. Louis, and secures, moreover, a much more direct and feasible line. This is all there is in the matter. The local management of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road will, beyond all doubt, be left just as it now is.

The Iowa Central Railroad—Failure of Negotiations.

From the St. Louis Times, Feb. 21.

It will be a disappointment to every business-man in this city who has the interests, present and future of St. Louis at heart, to learn that Mr. C. C. Gilman, President of the Iowa Central Railroad, returned to his home last evening, having been unsuccessful in his efforts to lease his road to the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company, for which object his mission was here. Two propositions were made to the latter road to effect the lease of the Iowa Central for a period of ninety-nine years, neither of which was acquiesced in by the management of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; and one or two propositions were made by the last-named road, setting forth the terms upon which they would effect the lease. These Mr. Gilman deemed it best for the interests of his Company not to accept. One of the impediments in the way of successful negotiation of the lease was the stipulation that the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company should complete the unfinished gap of twenty-seven and a half miles between Albia and Moulton, thus making the connection between the two roads complete; and another one was that the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Road should assume the payment of the annual interest on the outstanding indebtedness of the road.

We do not understand that negotiations have as yet been entirely broken off, but that they are only suspended, and may be resumed at an early day.

Should all further negotiations with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Road be at an end, the Iowa Central will unquestionably pass into the hands of some of the gigantic railroad corporations East, and be absorbed in some monopoly whose every interest is inimical to that of St. Louis.

Horrible Occurrence—A Man Drawn Feet Foremost Between Iron Rollers.

Newburg (N. Y.) Correspondence New York World.

It is scarcely ever within the province of a newspaper to chronicle a more sickening accident than that which happened to James Milligan, who was drawn feet foremost through two massive iron rollers only three and a half inches apart, and which are used in flattening bars of steel for the plates of saws. Mr. Milligan was employed as blacksmith's helper in the steel rolling-mill of Wheeler, Madden & Clemson. He was climbing upon a board laid across rods over the rollers, in order to place in position a wrench which is used to regulate the space through which the heated steel and iron are passed, when the board suddenly tipped, causing him to fall. His feet struck upon the steep side in front of the rollers, which were revolving at the rate of sixty times a minute, and were instantly caught between them. The poor fellow had only time to utter the single cry of "Oh!" while his body, feet foremost, was being drawn through a space of only three and a half inches. Hardly a second had elapsed before the body was a shapeless mass of flesh, blood, bones, and clothes, presenting, as it did, the most horrible and sickening sight that eyes could look upon. It dropped from the rollers a limp and quivering mass, and when straightened out covered a space of ground that two men would occupy. Not a whole or perfect bone remained in the body, and many bones were protruding through the flesh and clothing at different places. The head was a fearful sight to look upon. It had gone through the rollers face upward, and it came out completely flattened and partially turned. Flowing from the smashed skull were the brains and blood in a stream sickening to behold. Strong-minded, able-bodied men were horrified, and hardly able to stand and look at the scene, which really beggars description.

Terrible Adventure of Miss Anna Dickinson.

Miss Anna Dickinson has had many curious adventures in keeping her lecture appointments, but none funnier than that which occurred in New Jersey a few nights since, as told by the Jersey City *Journal*. She was engaged to lecture at the opera-house at Newark, and was a passenger from Jersey City on the evening train of which Mr. Crane was the "gentlemanly conductor." She intended to alight at the Market Street Depot, but for some unexplained reason she was taken to South Broad street, some distance beyond. "When Mr. Crane's train stopped at this station," says the *Journal*, "he found that the only way he could get Miss Dickinson over the swamp which lies between the tracks and the street on which was a horse-car, was to take her on his back and wade through the mud and quagmire, in some places knee deep, to dry land. Miss D. saw there was no help for it, and, covering her face with her vail to hide her blushes, put her arms about Mr. C.'s neck, which, doubtless, for him, was not an altogether unpleasant operation, and left the rest to fate. When half way through the swamp of dangers, the conductor called lustily to the driver of the horse car, which was about to start, to "hold on," but John was hard of hearing, and so the louder the conductor yelled the more energetically the driver whipped into a run his "jaded steeds." But we cannot continue this painful scene. Suffice it to say that the conductor yelled "bloody murder," that some passengers on the car heard the cry, and that finally Miss Dickinson and her poor jaded steed were lifted up to dry land and happiness. "Anna," concludes the *Journal*, "never looked prettier, smiled sweeter, or delivered her thoughts in a more musical tone than she did last Wednesday night—and it was noticed all through her lecture that her eyes fairly laughed at the reccollection of the funny manner in which she was landed in Newark."

Air Guns.

Probably the most perfect air guns in the world are those made in London for the use of English poachers. As they make no smoke, and consequently no smell, they are not so easily detected as fire-arms when used in game preserves. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that they make no noise. When charged, so as to produce the effects aboved described, the report is quite sharp—fully as sharp as that produced by gunpowder. When lightly charged, the report is, of course, diminished; but the force with which the bullet is projected is also proportionally lessened, and so is the recoil. As a weapon for secret assassination, therefore, the air gun does not possess much advantage over a good rifle cane. Few persons are, however, aware of the slight charge of powder or air that is necessary to produce a fatal wound at short distances. Experience teaches us that a bullet that will go through a half-inch board will kill a man if it strikes him in a fatal and not too well protected part. Now, a bullet can be projected from a rifle with a force sufficient to pierce such a board at twelve paces, by means of a charge of powder not greater than that which will lie on a silver three-cent piece; and, provided the charge be ignited quietly, as by a pill lock, the noise of the explosion will not attract the attention of persons who are 60 yards distant. The small pistols in common use make very little noise except when discharged in confined places; and yet, if the ball should strike a vital part, death may be caused instantaneously by a wound from them. The only advantages possessed by the air-gun are its perfect cleanliness and the fact that the parts are not liable to be corroded and rusted. It never requires cleaning; but the labor of charging the condenser may be fairly offset against the labor involved in cleaning ordinary fire-arms after they have been used.—*Industrial Monthly.*

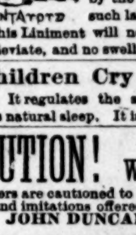
Canada, Tennyson, and the London Times.

The London *Times* in a long editorial refers to that passage in Mr. Tennyson's last ode in which the poet alludes somewhat bitterly to an article published in that journal about three months ago, in favor of the self-dependence of Canada. The writer declares that a wrong construction has been placed upon the article in question, which was written not from any selfish motive, but in the best interests of Canada only. He claims that treaties made by England on subjects affecting Canada alone, such as the fishery question, the boundary question, and the abandonment of the claims for the Fenian raids, have been most distasteful to Canadians. Canada, he thinks, is large enough, wise enough, and strong enough to take care of herself, and he evidently disbelieves in the possibility of her annexation to the United States. "Take up your freedom," he says; "your days of apprenticeship are over."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Tonic of the Period.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken-down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all the varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.


KENTAYPTD

It I Had Known It

Last Year.—This was the language of a poor cripple, who, fourteen months ago, was smashed under an iron beam. He had been allowed to suffer pain and assume a mass of deformity—but he had now recovered the use of one knee by the Centaur Liniment. We hear such language every day. There is no pain this Liniment will not assuage, no lameness it will not alleviate, and no swelling it will not subdue.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Carson, Pirie & Co.'s

GREAT SALE.

329 West Madison-st.,

TO-DAY.

Monday's Sale---Special attention devoted to Housekeeping Goods. Cottons and Cotton Sheetings of all the best brands much under regular prices here or elsewhere.

Great Bargains in Table Linens, bleached and unbleached.
Crashes, Towels, and Towelings from one-third to one-half less than usual prices.
Good Heavy White Bed Spreads from $1.00 upwards.
Great Bargains in Marseilles Quilts from $1.00 up to richest qualities.
Blankets and Flannels at a great discount.
Elegant Lace Curtains at 60 cents on the dollar.
Hamburg Edgings, choicest styles, half price.
Bargains in Real Laces and Lace Goods.
Cheapest Dress Goods ever offered in this city now or heretofore.
Colored Dress Silks at a very great sacrifice.
Stripe Spring Silks 80 cents, worth $1.25.
Japanese Silks, half price.
Cheapest Black Silks in the country.
Good all Silk Gros Grains from $1.00 yd. up.
Fearful sacrifice on Richest Black Silks.

Ladies can avoid the inconvenience of the rush by trading as early in the day as possible.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY
LOANS

In Gold or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of Improved Real Estate, without commissions, and on long time.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secy,
Rooms 2 & 3, S. W. cor. Madison & State-sts.

HOTEL.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
479, 481 & 483 State-st.,
COR. ELDRIDGE-COURT.
ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.
TERMS, $2.50 PER DAY.
Accommodations first-class.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.,
Monroe, Market and Franklin-sts.

Last Week But One
OF THE
PEREMPTORY CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
Four Hundred Thousand Dollars'
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
AND
Carpetings,

At lower prices than will ever be offered again in Chicago for desirable goods.

HAVING DETERMINED

To close our Retail Department early in March, we will sell, during this week, Feb. 24 to March 1, Our ENTIRE STOCK at much BELOW the ACTUAL COST of

Manufacture and Importation.

TO RENT.

OFFICES
IN THE
Tribune Building
Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single offices on Second Floor.
One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.
A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.
Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north light.
The finest single offices and suites in the city.
The building is strictly Fire-Proof.
The floors are laid in English Tile.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults.
All appointments of the best description.
An elevator connects with all the floors.
The entire building is steam-heated, with porter always in attendance.
Vacancies yet remaining offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.
See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW,
Room 1, Nevada Block.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
THE
NAPOLEON DYNASTY,
Containing a full and complete
Biography of Napoleon III.

This remarkable book had a sale of nearly 50,000 copies the first year of its publication.

One volume, crown 8vo, toned paper and 23 full-paged portraits. Price, $2.50.

Daniel Webster said of it when first published:
"I have read no work on this subject so comprehensive. It covers the whole ground."

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Lossing's Life of General Schuyler.
Mrs. Annie Edwards' great story.
Philip Earnscliffe.
Words and Their Uses. New ed.
The Ordeal for Wives. Mrs. Edwards.
Ought We to Visit Her? "

SHELDON & COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

FOR SALE.

Boilers and Engines.

Those wishing to purchase BOILERS or Engines will find it to their advantage to call upon the undersigned, look at their work and get prices for same. All work warranted. Articles not in store will be furnished on short notice. Also, ARTESIAN WELL SUPPLIES. Artesian Wells put down on reasonable terms.

131 East Kinzie-st., Chicago.
E. BEACH & CO.

CHROMOS.

A New Chromo,
ENTITLED
THE NEW RECRUITS,
Given to each Customer, by
THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,
116 West Washington-st., and 128 Twenty-second-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, K. T.—Special conclave this Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the order of K. T. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

To-day was observed as a holiday by all the banks and in financial affairs generally in this city. There were no quotations from New York, and no business of importance was transacted there.

We repeat our quotations of local stocks printed this morning for the close of the week:

	Asked.	Bid.
First National Bank	140	...
Third National Bank	132	135
Fifth National Bank	132	135
Commercial National Bank	130	...
German National Bank	125	130
Northwestern National Bank	205	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	112	115
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	...	100
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Chicago City Railway	160	165
West Division Railway	175	190
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	108	112
Elgin Watch Company	101½	...
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	105	110
Chamber of Commerce	91	...
Traders' Ins. Co.	98	100

Sales.

$5,000, Traders' Insurance Co. at 100.
$5,100 Chamber of Commerce at 91.
$1,500 Gas Light & Coke Co. at 108.

REAL ESTATE.

Unfavorable weather affects no other business so much as the sale of real estate. No sensible man will buy ground without going to look at it, walking over it, and around it, and all around the neighborhood of it. There are people who buy lots without these preliminaries, but, in nine cases out of ten, they sometime wish they hadn't. Instance the "Boulevard Addition" of George W. Scott, and several similar "suburban" additions, two of which we call to mind now as "south of and adjoining the town of Hyde Park."

During the few days of pleasant weather in the first half of this week, there was a perceptible increase in the inquiry and negotiation for suburban lands, but the activity has declined with the mercury in the thermometer, and it is not probable there will be much done until the advent of milder weather. Considering the difficulty of negotiating real estate paper during the past month or two, it is a little remarkable that the volume of transactions has kept up so well. Many of those who speculate in land depend on the sale of the paper they take in the sale of one piece of ground for money to buy another, and the difficulty of selling the paper this winter has been the means of greatly diminishing the number of sales. The demand for single lots at prices ranging from $500 to $1,000 has not been affected by the stringency of the money market, because the purchasers are nearly all mechanics or salaried men who have had the money lying in savings banks for that purpose. The supply of money offered by brokers and loan agents is, however, increasing, and it is pretty safe to predict that when the grass begins to sprout speculation in suburban property will be as active as in any previous spring.

THE PLAN OF "MAKING REAL ESTATE PAPER" to sell, has been resorted to in a good many instances lately. "A" owns a ten-acre tract in the suburbs, or has built a block of dwellings, or a business block, which he wants to sell for, say, $100,000. Failing to find a bona fide purchaser at once, at that price, he gets some friend, "B," to buy it nominally for $125,000. "B" gets a deed to the property and gives his notes and a mortgage back for $100,000. With the mortgage and the $100,000 of notes representing four-fifths of the nominal purchase money, "A" goes to some other city and sells the notes and security to "C," who thinks that it cannot be a bad investment if "B" was willing to pay $25,000 down and give his notes for the remaining $100,000. When the notes come due, B is, of course, unable to pay, and, having never paid the $25,000 in the beginning, does not care; C either forecloses, or the property is transferred to him by agreement, and the net result is, that C has bought the property for just the price he could have bought it of A for. It should not be understood that this is a common practice, though it is known to have been done in a number of cases. It is to be condemned, because, like all other deceptive transactions, it makes a fictitious standard of prices, and has the effect to throw a general discredit on the whole volume of legitimate transactions, and when found out, as it inevitably will be, is an injury to every man who offers to sell property or real estate paper on an honest basis.

SWINDLES IN "CHEAP SUBURBAN LOTS" are getting to be so numerous that unless some stop can be put to it the whole real estate business will be seriously affected by it this spring. There are dozens of plausible Montague Tiggs in this city in the real estate agency business, and nearly all of them make a specialty of "cheap suburban lots" which are utterly worthless, but which they contrive, in a dozen ways, to sell to unsuspecting workmen for prices ranging from $50 to $800 each. Many of these fellows have respectable-looking offices, and make a show of legitimate business, calculated to deceive even some reasonably shrewd purchasers. Many of them get, by some hook or crook, recommendations from respectable and honest people. In short, these real estate swindlers are assuming such an alarming degree of plausibility, and are got up in such elaborate ways, that in many cases it is difficult to prove the swindle legally, and yet it is apparent to common sense. The swindlers are, in many instances, so well posted in the law that they defy it, and if the press makes the charge, it is at the risk of a suit for libel.

A REAL ESTATE SWINDLER COME TO GRIEF.

Lot C. Whitford, a well-known dealer in water lots and subdivisions of divers swamps in Hyde Park and Lake Townships, was arraigned on Friday before Justice DeWolf, and held to bail to answer at the Criminal Court to a charge of swindling, preferred by Joseph Platt. Several of Whitford's victims were in Court; others are almost daily turning up, and the prospect is that, for some time to come, he will be sufficiently busied with *past* real estate speculations to have little leisure or inclination for fresh enterprises. His plan of operation was somewhat original. His agent, or "pal," advertised in THE TRIBUNE for furniture, horses, wagons, Western lands, etc., in exchange for suburban lots. Inquirers would be shown some nice-looking vacant land in some attractive locality, as the property of Whitford, and a trade negotiated by the agent. Whitford takes the property offered in exchange and gives a deed of some swamp lots, five or eight miles distant from the spot shown to the unsuspecting victim. These being usually ignorant laborers, farmers, poor widows, strangers new to the city, unaware of the importance of an abstract, and unable to fee a real estate lawyer, thinking of nothing so much as a little cottage on their "suburban lot," take the "prominent real estate dealer at his word, and scores of them are perhaps yet ignorant of the fraud which has been practiced upon them. Whitford's escape dodge was, of course, his ignorance of the fact that the agent had shown the wrong lots; while the agent, in his turn, pleaded that he never saw the deed, and did not know its contents. No other field for the Chicago swindler is at present so fertile as the real estate business, and none is more industriously worked. For the reputation of the city, and the interest of all honorable dealers in real estate, it is to be hoped that the fate which, at least, overtook Fuller & Rainforth, may soon be visited upon some of these miscreants who live by fleecing the honest, unsuspecting seekers of humble homes in Chicago.

STILL ANOTHER CASE.

Jacob Cohn and Melvin W. Palmer, of the real estate firm of Cohn & Co., were bound over by Justice Cannon to appear at the March term of the Criminal Court to answer to the charge of swindling a Mr. Getz out of $4,500 worth of goods—being part of his stock in trade on State street—which said Cohn & Co. succeeded in getting possession of by the transfer of 30 lots in "Russell's Subdivision," situated in the swamps, 2 miles south of the mouth of Calumet River. It seems Cohn & Co. told Mr. Getz exactly where the lots were really situated, and, therefore, could not be charged with misrepresentation in that patricular, but they also persuaded him that they could retail them all out for $135 to $150 each, within a month, and to convince him of this they got three "Peter Funk" purchasers to come in and make bargains for three of the lots, which they were to buy of Mr. Getz as soon as he got his title to the whole. The three Peter Funks even paid $20 each to Cohn & Co., to bind the bargain, the money, of course, being handed back to them when Getz was gone. The result of all this trickery was that Cohn & Co. got possession of the $4,500 worth of goods, and Getz got the thirty worthless swamp lots.

DOZENS OF SIMILAR CASES

doubtless occur, in which purchasers are swindled out of sums ranging from $100 to $1,000. Many servant-girls and other women have been swindled in the purchase of worthless lots, and, having never seen their property, do not know even yet that they are swindled.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Feb. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Holt st, bet North av and Keenon st, e f, Lot 25, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $675.

The premises No. 274 Warren av, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $7,250.

Lot 40, in Crane's Block 2, United States Bank Addition, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $425.

Hubbard st, w of and near Lincoln st, n f, Lot 3 and and e 18 ft of Lot 4, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $2,000.

Third av, s of and near Twelfth st, w f, Lot 22, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $3,500.

Dickson st, s of and near North av, w f, Lot 13, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $900.

DeKoven st, bet Jefferson and Clinton sts, s f, 25x103 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 44, in Block 25, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 19, 1872; consideration, $325.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 4, in Block 15, of Hundley's Lots 3 to 21, &c., in Pine Grove, dated Aug. 21, 1872; consideration, $2,400.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22: City property, number of sales, 174; consideration, $1,053,924. North of city limits, number of sales, 3; consideration, $4,700. South of city limits, number of sales, 19; consideration, $92,342. West of city limits, number of sales, 1; consideration, $4,000. Total sales, 197; total consideration, $1,154,966.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

This being the anniversary of the birth of Washington, was formally observed as a holiday in commercial circles. The Board of Trade Rooms were closed, and no statistics were made up, but there was a liberal gathering of operators in the corridors, and wheat was traded in to a fair extent. There was little else done to-day in produce; but the street markets were active to about the usual extent. We reproduce quotations from this morning's list, where nothing was done to-day, for the information of those who wish to compare prices on Monday. There were no quotations from other points to influence our markets.

Highwines were nominal at 87c per gallon for round lots, with 87½c generally asked for lots of less than 100 brls. There is now barely a shipping margin to New York at our quotations.

Dressed hogs were nominal at $5.25 per 100 lbs for heavy, and $5.30 for light.

Lake freights are quoted firm at 12½c bid for corn by sail to Buffalo, and holders probably willing to accept above 13c, though 14c is the nominal asking price. Only about a dozen vessels have been chartered thus far, to load as soon as possible, and sail on the opening of navigation. Most if not all of these will load from the Illinois Central elevators. For vessels not now in this port there is not much inquiry; but one charter has been effected within a few days past at 8c; generally asking 10c.

Provisions were quiet but strong at the quotations of Friday. No transactions were reported except the sale of 250 tcs lard, seller March, at $7.65 per 100 lbs, which was probably the outside of the market. Holders of all descriptions of products seem to expect a further advance before long. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.95@13.00; do seller March, $13.00; do seller April, $13.30@13.32½; do seller May, $13.50@13.60; prime mess, $11.75@12.00; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.60@7.62½; do seller March, $7.62½@7.65; do seller April, $7.80; do seller May, $7.90@7.95. Green hams at 9½@9¾c for 16-lb averages, and 8⅝@8⅞c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 4½c; do rough sides, 5⅞c; do short ribs, 6⅛c; do short clear, 6¼c; dry salted meats quotable at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders; 6⅝@6⅞c for long clear; 6⅛@6⅝c for short ribs, and 6¾@6⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅝c. English meats, 6½c for Cumberlands; 6⅜c for short ribs; 7c for short clear; 10@10½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅝c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 8c for short clear, and 11@13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week and since Oct. 28, as compared with the same time last year:

RECEIVED.

	For week.	Since Oct. 26, 1872.	Same time 1871–72.
Beef, brls	32	4,793	44,468
Pork, brls	189	5,119	55,481
Cut meats, lbs	1,363,840	17,849,080	13,745,993
Lard, lbs	605,830	638,596	15,723,348

SHIPPED.

	For week.	Since Oct. 26, 1872.	Same time 1871–72.
Beef, brls	1,260	17,168	60,169
Pork, brls	2,911	120,279	57,122
Cut meats, lbs	15,532,458	142,551,834	137,781,764
Lard, lbs	2,941,989	49,785,238	49,588,861

In the receipt of meats, it is understood that one of the leading roads includes carcass beef in its report. The shipments of meats and lard are understood to be gross weight.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows:

Notwithstanding our receipts of hogs have been larger than was anticipated, the demand for both bulk and barreled meats for both home and foreign consumption has been so urgent and constant that any lower prices are regarded as unlikely, while the friends of the trade feel most hopeful as to the future. The large orders which are daily reaching us from England and the Continent of Europe—the increasing demand from the South, and the assured feeling that the crop will not be more than sufficient to supply the legitimate requirements of the needing world, render operators sanguine of lucrative results. The shipments from the seaboard astonish every one, while our shipments thither increase weekly. Owing to the intervention of the anniversary of Washington's birthday (observed as a general holiday), the shipments for the week have not been summed up and divided, as usual, and will not appear till Monday, but the records of the Board of Trade show that, for five days, the shipments of cured meats add up 15,032,638 lbs, and of lard about 6,000 tierces.

The railroad lines are all now taking freight moderately well. The great trunk lines have resumed business, and will not, it is to be hoped, allow themselves to become hampered again, and freights through to Liverpool are, we understand, reduced to 99c, gold, via New York. The advance in all products has been very general, but most steady in dry salted meats. Mess pork wavered slightly in the early part of the week, but the depression, which was caused by the manipulation of speculators, was merely temporary. The trade has probably never been conducted on a more legitimate basis than during the present season. The purchases of mess pork have been mostly made with a view to providing for future consumption, and not for the purpose of speculation. The March purchases will probably all be received and stored for consumption, and the short sellers for April and May delivery may not find the country packers in a position to come to their aid as they did last year. The packing to the present time sums up 1,291,600, against 1,149,597 in 1872, and 872,929 in 1871.

Flour was inactive, not a single transaction being reported. There was no change in prices. We note that California flour is being sold freely in Omaha, and at other points in that vicinity, while considerable quantities have recently passed through Chicago to the East, but none has yet been delivered here, owing to a difficulty about freights. The roads from Omaha to Chicago all demand full rates, while flour holders offer the *pro rata* terms accepted by those roads on through freights. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00	@ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.65	@ 4.75
Buckwheat flour	7.50	@ 8.35
Bran	10.00	@10.25
Middlings	12.00	@16.00

Wheat was active, and irregular, averaging about ⅝c per bu lower than on Friday. The market for seller March, which was almost the only thing dealt in, opened at $1.20¾, advanced under a fair inquiry from the short interest to $1.21⅝, and settled down steady to $1.21¼, where it stood about 1 o'clock. Then a prominent operator came in and sold right and left at $1.21, disposing of nearly 150,000 bu at that figure, mostly in 5,000 bu lots to different parties. The market closed at $1.21⅛. Seller the month, or cash, sold early at $1.20¾, advanced to $1.21⅛, and closed nominal at $1.20⅞@1.21. Seller April opened at $1.23⅝, advanced to $1.23⅞, and closed at $1.23⅝. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.29; No. 3 do at $1.08; and rejected do at 94c.

There was a good deal of animated discussion this morning in regard to a matter referred to in this column this morning as the purchase of cash wheat for April delivery by "capitalists." It was alleged that the capitalists in question are officers of a National Bank in this city, and the parties most loud in their complaints were those who have been refused accommodations there on the plea that money is tight. It is known that there were other parties in the market yesterday who were bidding up against the broker supposed to be operating for the bank; and it is also possible that the bear selling of to-day was also undertaken as a flank movement thereto.

Corn was nominally unchanged, at 31⅛@31½c seller the month, or regular No. 2; 31⅛@31⅜c for fresh receipts do; 31⅝@31⅞c seller March; 32⅛@32½c seller April; 36⅛@36¼c seller May; 37⅛@37⅜c seller June; and 27½c for rejected.

Oats were nominal at 26c cash, or seller the month; 26⅛@26½c seller March; 27@27⅛c seller April; and 30@30½c seller May. Rejected was nominal at 23⅛@23⅜c.

Rye was nominal at 65@65½c for No. 2, the inside being the market for receipts in houses not specified.

Barley was quoted at 70½@71c for regular No. 2, cash or seller March; 71@72c for fresh receipts in unspecified houses; and 73c for do in Armour, Dole & Co.'s. No 3 was nominal at 58c in ordinary houses, and 64c in Central, or Armour, Dole & Co.'s. Rejected was nominal at 45@46c.

The inclement weather tended to check the demand for groceries, and the aggregate distribution of goods was smaller than on the preceding days of the week. The falling off in the demand, however, had no appreciable effect upon values, the market ruling firm for all staple articles, and for most side goods as well. Coffees continue strong, with a further upward tendency. Refined sugars are also exceedingly firm, and will probably undergo a further advance. The only quotable changes noted to-day were an advance of 5c in nutmegs, and a ½c advance in pepper, the former now being quoted at $1.25@1.30, and the latter at 23@23½c. Cloves are scarce, and, being the subject of a "corner," are firmly held at the advanced prices recently established. In the dry goods market there were no new developments. Fair activity prevailed in all departments of the market, and all standard seasonable fabrics are being held with unequivocal firmness. In some brands of cottons and denims a slight advance was reported, with which exceptions quotations were substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week. The butter trade was fairly active on local account, and for good to choice qualities, suitable for table use, the market was firm at full former rates, or at 22@29c. Low grades were but little inquired for, and prices favored buyers. Bagging met with only a moderate demand, and prices were not subjected to any material fluctuation; ruling steady at 37c for Stark; at 35½c for Ludlow; at 35c for Lewiston, and at 33c for American and Amoskeag. There was a fair local demand for cheese, with which exception little or nothing was doing, the cold weather preventing the filling of orders from the interior trade. Prices are firm, with a tendency to advance. Nothing new was reported in connection with the oil market. Lard, linseed, carbon, whale, and turpentine continue in fair request, and are firmly held. The paint trade was slack, but prices were strong, at $12.00 for strictly pure lead, and at $12.00 for American zinc. There were no changes in the dried fruit and fish markets. Hides, leather, tobacco, and wood were also unchanged. Hay was dull, and pressed prairie, owing to large receipts, was weak and lower; quoted at $9.50@10.50.

Trade at the lumber-yards continues moderate, and prices are without material alteration. Shingles on track have advanced, now quoted at $3.25@3.50 for fair to choice brands. The demand is fair, and supply rather light. Building materials were quiet and unchanged. Iron and steel, the metals, &c., are in fair demand. There were no changes in prices, though tin-plate is very firm, and an early advance is anticipated by dealers. An active demand for nails has sprung up since the decline to $5.12½ rates; 3d fine are quoted at $8.12½. The general features of the wool, hops, and broom-corn markets are about the same. Wool and hops are very dull, and prices are weak and unsettled. The inquiry for the better grades of broom corn continues fair, but other descriptions are almost unsalable. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Poultry was in fair request, but there was very little to be had this morning, and choice chickens and turkeys were held firmly at about yesterday's prices. Potatoes were quiet and unchanged. Eggs were firm at 28@30c. Grain fruits met with a moderate local inquiry.

The types make us say, in this morning's issue, that our "State Inspector" of grain is a grievous burden. We wrote that the State *inspection* of grain is a grievous burden, intending the remark to apply to the system, and not to any individual. And yet Horace Greeley was called profane because he would sometimes swear at the printers.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote 94 per cent proof at $1.74@1.80.

BROOM CORN—There was no change in the condition of the market. Dealers report that they are receiving a fair amount of orders for the higher grades, but for the common qualities the demand is very light. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The butter trade was dull for all grades, save good to choice, as outside buyers were not operating to any considerable extent. In values no material change was noticeable, the better qualities ruling firm, while common and medium grades were quoted steady. We report our list: Common to choice roll, 15@25c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 26@29c; medium to good, 20@24c; inferior common, 8@18c.

BAGGING—Grain bags meet with a fair inquiry, and were firmly held at the quoted prices. Other goods in the list were more or less neglected, and quotations were only indifferently sustained. Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 68c.

BEANS—Are in moderate demand. The offerings are quite liberal, and navies are a trifle lower. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were again unchanged. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.00@11.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS—Business was slack to-day, in consequence of the severely cold weather. There was no change in prices, which were firm at the quotations given below:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@	3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@	2.75
Raspberries	2.50@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@	2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@	2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@	2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@	2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@	2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@	2.85
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@	2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 2 lb		2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@	1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—The cold weather prevented shipments and restricted the movement to supplying local wants. Prices underwent no change, remaining strong at the annexed range: New York factory, 15½@16½c; Ohio factory, 13½@15c; Western factory, 13½@15c.

COAL—There was a liberal amount of trading in hard and soft coals to-day, and the market was firm for most descriptions. Orders were being filled at the annexed quotations: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light demand at previous prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Are in moderate demand, and firmer. Fresh are quotable at 28@29c, with many holding their offerings firmly at 30c. Sales include 4 cases at 29c; 150 doz and 18 cases at 28c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and firm at 62@66c for prime live geese. The supply is fair. We quote: Prime live geese at 62@66c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Dealers report a steady, fair inquiry for lake and salt water descriptions, and former prices were adhered to with decided firmness. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 do, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Met with a moderate inquiry and were quoted steady and unchanged. Following are the prices current: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 6@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@19c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 22@23c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@7c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate local demand. Apples are in liberal supply, and prices are easy at $2.75@4.00, the latter for choice varieties. Oranges and lemons are scarce and firm. We quote: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $4.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—An advance of 5c in nutmegs and ½c in pepper was the only quotable change in prices of goods coming under this head. Trading was not as active as on the preceding days of the week. The falling off in the demand being attributable to the inclemency of the weather. Coffees, sugars, syrups, molasses, and spices were firm. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 24¾@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 21¾@22¾c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13⅞@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12⅞@13c; A, standard, 12@12⅛c; do No. 2, 11⅞@12c; B, 11¾@11⅞c; extra C, 11⅝@11¾c; C, No. 2, 11⅜@11⅝c; yellow C, 10⅞@11⅛c; choice brown, 10⅝@10⅞c; prime do, 10⅜@10⅝c; fair do, 10@10¼c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10¾@11c; do prime, 10⅜@10⅝c; do, fair, 9½@10c; common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@40c; cassia, 33@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The market for pressed prairie hay was easier. The supply was largely in excess of the demand and there were sellers at 50c decline, or at $4.50@10.50. Timothy was in moderate supply and former rates were maintained. The demand was light. Wholedealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There is fair activity in the demand and the market is firm, as at present quoted. We repeat our list as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½; do light, 11½; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. Comb honey is in light supply, and there is scarcely any choice offerings. We quote: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 22@25c; strained and common, 16@18c.

HOPS—The market is qery quiet—almost lifeless. There is no further change in prices, though concessions are being granted for cash sales in some instances. We quote: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 50@55c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in tolerably fair demand. The following are the prices current:

Iron	4 6-10@	5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rougn upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The demand is improving, though the cold snap checks the movement to some extent. Shingles on track are in demand and in rather moderate supply. Prices have advanced, fair to choice brands are now quoted at $3.25@3.50. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00
Fencing	15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues fair, and prices are ruling strong, especially for tin plate. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@8c.

NAILS—Are in active demand at the decline recently noted. The following are the rates current: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d, do, $5.37½; 6d, do, $5.62½; 4d, do, $5.87½; 3d, do, $6.62½; 3d, do, fine, $8.12½; 2d, do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and steady, as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.75	@	6.50

OILS—The oil trade was quiet to-day, only a few orders being placed. Prices, however, were generally firm, while in linseed and lard the tendency seemed to be to higher prices. We quote: Carbon, 20@21c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 23@24c; naphtha, common, 19@20c.

PIG IRON—Remains firm at the prices given below:

Scotch (according to brand)	$60.00@64.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were dull, but firm at quotations following:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—Desirable chickens and turkeys are in demand, but the supply of all descriptions is very light, and prices are strong and tending upward. We quote: Turkeys at 11@13½c; chickens, $2.75@4.00; geese, $5.00@9.00; ducks, $3.25@4.00. Sales include 300 lbs turkeys at 13c; 700 lbs do at 12½@13c; 600 lbs at 12½c; 5 doz choice chickens at $4.00; 10 doz do at $3.50@3.75.

POTATOES—Were quiet, the weather being too cold to move them with safety. Several car-lots were in, but more or less damaged by frost. Store lots are quotable at 80@85c; Michigan, 90c. Car-lots are slow at 70c for Western peachblows. Sales include 300 bu from store at 80c.

SALT—Continues in fair request and firm. Prices range as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were dull. We continue to quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.30
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Trading under this head was suspended today, there being no meeting of the Board. The following quotations are taken from yesterday's sales: Timothy, $3.00@3.25; clover, $5.00@5.30 for fair to choice seed; mammoth, $5.65@5.80; Hungarian, 95c@$1.00; millet, 70@75c.

TEAS—We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in good request, and the prices given below are firmly adhered to:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 32@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Dealers report the demand as small, and at some yards the following quotations are being shaded: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There were no new features to note. The market is very quiet, and prices are weak and unsettled. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	58@63c
Tub, washed, fair to do	53@58c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	52@54c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@54c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	51@54c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	43@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	28@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@34c
Super, pulled	44@48c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Feb. 22.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,405	14,352	634
Tuesday	3,587	22,359	1,515
Wednesday	2,237	21,428	2,624
Thursday	2,208	20,029	2,345
Friday	1,207	11,276	948
Saturday	600	8,000	500
Total	13,244	97,444	8,566
Last week	8,501	89,381	7,692
Week before last	12,262	120,642	9,188
Week ending Feb. 1	12,464	130,605	11,120
Total four weeks	46,471	438,072	36,566

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,776	7,767	962
Tuesday	820	7,591	170
Wednesday	571	11,797	157
Thursday	1,821	7,435	409
Friday	1,519	5,433	2,084
Saturday (no returns)	....	....	....
Total	6,507	40,023	3,782

CATTLE—The cattle market opened active and higher this week. The receipts during Monday and Tuesday were large, but the shipping facilities were ample, and, with encouraging advices from the seaboard markets, outside buyers took hold with confidence, and during the first three days of the week, a large business was transacted at a strong ½c advance on the closing prices of the preceding week. Subsequently,—owing partly to the unfavorable reaction of prices at the East, and partly to the fact that the supply of stock cars were not kept up to the requirements of the trade—there was a diminished demand, and the market weakened. Since Wednesday there has been very little animation in trade, and whatever advance may have been gained during the opening days has been lost, the closing rates showing but slight variation from those current at the close of last week. Some improvement was noticeable in the quality of the stock offered for sale, but the offerings were not as good as in former years at a corresponding period, and are by no means up to the standard of excellence that (in view of the abundance and cheapness of corn) might reasonably be looked for. A few sales were effected early in the week at $6.25@6.50, but since Wednesday nothing has sold above $6.12½, while sales at over $5.50 have been rare. A review of the week's sales show that the great bulk of the transfers were at the comparatively low range of $3.00@5.25. Stock steers continue in steadily fair demand and remain firm at about former quotations, or at $3.25@3.75 for common to medium grades of from 700 to 850 lbs average, and at $4.00@4.25 for good to prime lots averaging from 900 to 1,080 lbs. New milch cows have sold all the way from $20.00 to $45.00 per head, and veal calves from $3.50 to $5.75.

To-day the market was inactive and weak. Buyers were few and hardly enough was accomplished in the ways of sales to establish market values. We give the following as the closing quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.10@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.25

HOGS—The past week has been a fairly active one in this branch of the live stock market, and although prices have been somewhat unsettled, and variable, at the close they show no material change from those current a week ago. Shippers, though at times encountering considerable difficulty in obtaining freight-room, have been active competitors from day to day, and of the 97,000 hogs received, fully 45,000 fell into their hands. Some of our city packers have already withdrawn from the market, and the ensuing week will witness the virtual closing of the packing season of 1872 and 1873. There is a very noticeable falling off in the quality of the hogs, those now coming forward consisting largely of common to fair uneven and mixed lots, of from 175 to 250 lbs average.

To-day the market was active both on local and shipping account, and under light receipts (only about 8,000 arrived) there was a firm feeling. Sales were readily effected at $4.25@4.30 for common, coarse, uneven, and rough mixed lots; at $4.35@4.40 for medium, and at $4.45@4.65 for good to extra. Most of the transactions were within the range of $4.40@4.55. The market closed firm at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	185	$4.60	60	260	$4.25	98	174	$4.60
75	171	4.60	61	230	4.50	43	438	4.45
22	294	4.25	27	429	4.50	28	255	4.30
25	199	4.50	46	187	4.50	56	175	4.45
54	175	4.55	46	299	4.30	53	302	4.45
61	227	4.60	63	221	4.60	58	252	4.60
51	234	4.55	43	261	4.55	56	253	4.55
56	253	4.55	122	187	4.60	76	196	4.50
59	252	4.40						

SHEEP—There has been a lack of animation in the sheep trade since our last review, and prices have ruled weak and irregular. There was the usual attendance of buyers, but neither local nor outside operators seemed inclined to take hold, and it was a dragging trade from the opening to the close. The 8,500 head received were pretty evenly divided between shippers and local butchers—chiefly at $3.75@4.25 for common to medium, and at $4.50@5.50 for good to choice. Some poor mixed lots sold as low as $3.00@3.50, while a few extra were taken at $5.75@6.00. The market closed steady.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—There is great excitement in the petroleum market; 9,000 barrels have been sold at 19c for February and March deliveries; 19½c for April; 19¾@20c for May deliveries.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 22.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6@6½c; stockers, 3@4c; common, 4½@5c.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals heavy; best, 6@6½c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@4½c.

HOGS—Market slow; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $4.80@5.00.

The Produce Markets.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—COTTON—Dull and nominal, at 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower at $7.85@8.20. Wheat dull at $1.70@1.73. Corn dull and a shade lower at 39@40c. Rye nominal at 82c. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Firm.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 93@95c.

EGGS—Firmer at 23c.

BUTTER—In fair demand and firm.

CHEESE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Strong; pork nominal at $13.50. Lard quiet; steam, 7⅜c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, 5c; sales at $4.93 spot, and 5c buyer first half of March; clear rib sides, 7c; sales at 7c buyer first half of March; clear, 7⅛@8⅛c. Bacon firmer; shoulders held at 5⅝c; clear rib sides, 7⅜@7⅝c; clear, 7¾@7⅞c.

HOGS—Firm; shippers, $4.60@4.80; butchers', $5.00@5.25; receipts, 875 head.

WHISKEY—Firm at 87c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—COTTON—Dull but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; declined about 25c during the week. Wheat dull and lower; hard to sell; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.26@1.28; soft do, $1.35; No. 4 fall, $1.60. Corn dull, but unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 31c on East St. Louis track; 33c in elevator. Oats dull and drooping; ; No. 2, 26@27c; on East St. Louis track, 27¾@28c. Barley and rye dull; little doing.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.75 cash. Dry salt meats active and buoyant; shoulders and clear sides, delivered here, 4⅝@6⅞c; shoulders and clear rib sides, up country. March and April, 4½@6½c; clear sides, 7⅛c buyer April; aggregate sales over 5,000,000 lbs. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 5⅝@5⅞c; clear rib sides, 7⅝c; clear, 7⅞@8c. Lard firm at 7⅞c seller March, up country.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25@4.85, mostly $4.60@4.65.

CATTLE—Active and firm; common to choice Texans, $2.00@4.37½; common to choice cows and heifers, $2.00@4.25; fair to choice steers, $4.50@6.00.

RECEIPTS—4,000 brls flour; 21,000 bu wheat; 47,000 bu corn; 12,000 bu oats; 5,000 bu rye; 2,000 bu barley; 1,695 hogs, and 30 cattle.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain, nothing done. No. 1 red winter, $1.68; No. 2, $1.64. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Oats quiet at 41c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; car lots standard white, 16c; small lots 17c; State oil, legal test, 24c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Holiday—no markets.

COTTON—Receipts, net, 6,692; gross, 7,046 bales. Exports, Liverpool, 20,677 bales; coast, 2,069 bales; Continent, 2,918 bales; stock, 179,450 bales.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra white, $1.98; amber, $1.70. Corn steady; yellow, 42c. Oats, demand good at full prices. No. 1, 36c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.25@5.50.

CLOVER SEED—$5.25.

RECEIPTS—3,000 brls flour; 11,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—550 brls flour; 3,000 bu wheat; 850 bu barley.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.

H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 91 Madison-st.

THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.

Banks.

SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).

STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.

DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.

J. W. MIDDLETON, 86 State-st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash-av.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.

FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 337 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.

HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.

OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 385 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale.)

MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 334 W. Madison.

B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.

J. B. MAYO & CO., 360 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.

WM. M. MAYO, 152 22d-st. and 155 West Madison-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.

C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 53 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).

KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 S. Jefferson, and 235 State.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.

W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.

H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 155 Michigan-av.

OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washinton.

Pianos and Organs.

W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Pig Iron.

A. B. MEEKER & CO., 92 Washington-st.

RHODES & BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.

Pumps.

H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.

Real Estate and Loans.

JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.

GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.

Safes.

DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.

HEBBING'S, 46 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.

S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal-st.

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 158 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.

PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 270 & 272 South Water-st.

Stoves.

TIBBALLS, SHIEK & WHITEHEAD, 141 East Lake-st.

Tags and Jewellers' Findings.

DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

Trunks.

CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 385 Wabash-av.

Undertaker.

SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.

C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.

JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.

CRANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	**7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 6:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:15 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 p. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡*6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

LOTTERY.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

TO ERECT THE NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

To be Drawn in Public, March 31, 1873.

Tickets $1 Each or Six for $5.

Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Cash Prize	$75,000	1 Cash Prize	$25,000
1 Cash Prize	15,000	1 Cash Prize	10,000
1 Cash Prize	5,000	1 Cash Prize	4,000

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by His Excellency, Governor W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

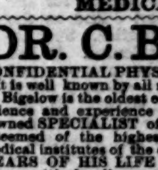
AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago University Law School.

Lectures in Boone Block, LaSalle-st., near Madison. Three sessions daily, and moot court on Saturday. For terms and catalogue address Room 29 Tribune Building, Chicago.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The Confessions of an Invalid,

Published for the benefit of Young Men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WASHINGTON.

Another Land-Job, Involving $5,000,000.

The Land-Grant of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway Company.

A Decision of Secretary Harlan Set Aside by Secretary Browning, and Reinstated by Secretary Delano.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1873.

The land-jobbers have been successful in one instance this winter, and are about to make a second effort in Congress. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad bill would never have become a law had its true character been understood by Congress. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company is about to present a bill which, if passed, will consummate a land-grant of the value of $5,000,000. If the attempt is successful, it will not be for want of previous ventilation. These jobs would not be possible without

THE DIRECT CONNIVANCE

of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior, and the House and Senate Committees on Public Lands.

Prominent among the instances of what might be termed malfeasance in office in connection with the public lands, is one that relates to the last-named Company. Reference is made to a decision rendered by Secretary Delano, construing the grant made by Congress for the extension of its road from Plattsmouth, on the Missouri River, to a junction with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney. This decision gives the Company 1,000,000 of acres to which it has no shadow of right.

THE GRANT

is made in the 19th section of the act of July 2, 1864, in the following language:

And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said road, there be, and hereby is, granted to the said Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company every alternate section of public land (excepting mineral lands, as provided in this act) designated by odd numbers, to the amount of 10 alternate sections per mile on each side of said road, on the line thereof, and not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a pre-emption or homestead claim may not be attached at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed.

THE QUESTION

for construction was whether this grant was located within a certain distance on each side of the line of the road, or whether it was a grant in quantity rather than a grant in place, authorizing the Company to take its lands at any distance from the road, so that 10 alternate sections were obtained on either side of the same. Most railroad-grants specify the distance on each side of the road, within which the granted lands are to be located, and still another distance, beyond the first, within which lands may be selected in lieu of those otherwise disposed of within the first-named limits. The first are usually called the granted, and the last the indemnity limits. In all railroad-grants made prior to 1862, these limits were specifically designated; but, since then, the indemnity limits are sometimes omitted in such grants, and the granted limits are rather implied than expressed. In the above grant, it is seen that the distance within which the lands are to be obtained is not expressly stated, but must be deduced from the language, "to the amount of 10 alternate sections on each side of the said road, on the line thereof."

INQUIRY.

Are these words to be understood as giving the Company the right to select odd-numbered tracts to the amount of 10 sections on each side of its road, without regard to distance from it; or are they to be construed as granting to the Company the undisposed-of odd-numbered tracts within the distance to which 10 alternate sections from the line of the road would extend, in other words, within the distance of 20 miles on each side of the road. By the first construction, that no lateral limits were intended by Congress, the Company would obtain about 2,400,000 acres of land. By the opposite construction, it would obtain only about 1,400,000 acres, a difference of about 1,000,000 acres between the two constructions.

THE COMPANY CLAIMED

that its grant had no lateral limits, and that the only restriction to it was, that no more than 10 odd-numbered sections could be taken on either side of the road nearest the line of the same.

In the spring of 1866, it brought the question

BEFORE MR. HARLAN,

then Secretary of the Interior; and that accommodating functionary promptly rendered a decision in its favor. His construction of the grant permitted it to select its lands without regard to distance, which it at once proceeded to do; passing down to the limits of the grant made to the Kansas Pacific on the one side, and the northern part of Nebraska on the other,—jumping over the grant to the Union Pacific on the north, and the St. Joseph & Denver City on the south,—and so obtaining the complement of 10 sections per mile, at the distance of from 20 to 100 miles from its road. It was busily engaged in selecting these lands, under Harlan's construction, when a change took place that proved unfavorable to its job. Mr. Browning became Secretary of the Interior, and Joseph S. Wilson Land Commissioner. The attention of Mr. Wilson was soon called to the matter. He recognized the

FLAGRANT INJUSTICE

of the Harlan construction, and checkmated the operations of the Company in the following manner:

There was an act upon the statute-book, passed by Congress on the 3d of March, 1853, which rendered subject to pre-emption, at the price of $2.50 per acre, all the reserved or even-numbered sections within the limits of railroad-grants, and which was both retrospective and prospective in its operation. The Homestead law of 1862 limits the settler to 80 acres on lands rated at $2.50 within railroad limits. Of other lands, he may take 160 acres. These conditions of price and quantity are always fixed by the limits of the grant, where no special provision is made to the contrary. So that, if the grant to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company had no limits laterally, it became

AN IMPORTANT QUERY

how far out from the line of its road the pre-emption settler was required to pay $2.50 per acre for his claim on an even-numbered section, and the homestead settler limited to 80 acres; or whether these provisions could apply to any of the even sections on the road. This was an important point not even alluded to by Mr. Harlan. Limits to the grant must be ascertained in order to comply with the act of 1853, and limits for the settler must, of necessity, be limits for the railroad. Mr. Wilson, therefore, submitted to Secretary Browning that inasmuch as his predecessor, Mr. Harlan, had decided that the grant had no lateral limits, how far out from the line of the road the even sections must be increased to $2.50 per acre, or whether that ratability applied at all to the even sections along that road.

MR. BROWNING DECIDED

that the grant was limited to 20 miles on each side of the line of the road; that the Company had no right to land beyond that distance; and that the double minimum character applied to the even sections within these limits.

Strong efforts were made by the Company to induce Mr. Browning to reconsider his decision, but without success. Seeing no possible chance of getting a ruling in its favor, the Company quietly proceeded with the adjustment of its grant under Mr. Browning's instruction. It wisely concluded that it would be a great piece of folly to carry its case to the judicial tribunals, with the certainty of a decision against it which would put an end to all further manœuvering in the Department. It sounded

SECRETARY COX

when he succeeded Mr. Browning, and soon found that he would not approve of its taking lands beyond the 20-mile limits.

At this stage of its game, the Company appeared to have concluded that the $1,000,000 acres of government land it was seeking to gobble up were hopelessly beyond its reach, and, not foreseeing another early change in the administration of the Department, it made up its mind to accept the Browning construction

AS A FINALITY.

In this frame of mind, it prepared a bill in the spring of 1870, and presented it to Congress, asking authority to change its line west of the City of Lincoln, in Nebraska. In that bill, prepared by its own agent, it distinctly admits that its grant has limits, "said new line to be located," it states, "within *the limits* of the land-grant made by the United States to aid in its construction," and the change in the line "shall not impair the rights to, nor change the *location of*, said land-grants."

If its grant authorized it to take its lands without regard to distance from the road, it could not, of course, have either limits or a location,—these terms being applicable only to a grant definitely located between prescribed limits. The Company had taken lands, under Harlan's construction, about 100 miles from the line of its road. If its grant authorized this, the provision that the new line should be located within the limits of the original grant was a useless precaution, for beyond such limits it was not practicable to locate it. Who questions, then, that when, in 1870, the Company asked Congress to pass the above bill, it had adopted the views of Secretaries Browning and Cox, and Commissioner Wilson, in construing the grant? In asking the passage of this bill, it virtually asked Congress to declare that

ITS GRANT HAD LIMITS.

The Company was far from any intention of trying the question in the courts. If Browning had misconstrued its grant, the courts were open to it. A million acres of valuable land were worth the effort required to obtain a judicial decision, which would compel the Department to recognize its rights. If the Land Commissioner and Secretary Cox wrongfully refused to issue patents for the lands without the 20-mile limits, these officers might have been brought to a realizing sense of their duties by a mandamus from the Supreme Court.

But the Company was so well satisfied that there was no prospect of success, that it

SURRENDERED AND ABANDONED ITS JOB,

and was proceeding with the adjustment of its grant, under Browning's construction, when an unexpected event occurred in the resignation of Secretary Cox and Commissioner Wilson. This at once inspired the Company with renewed hopes of ultimately triumphing in its recently-abandoned scheme. To have the construction of Browning set aside, and

THAT OF HARLAN REINSTATED

upon the records, was now its aim. Although it had admitted the correctness of the Browning construction by its bill to change the line of its road, which became a law May 6, 1870 (16 Statutes, 118 and 119), and by proceeding with the adjustment of its grant under that construction, without any attempt to try the question in the courts, nevertheless, soon after

THE PRESENT SECRETARY

assumed the duties of his office, it renewed the effort to gobble 1,000,000 acres of the public land by a misconstruction of its grant in the Department. It was not long before it succeeded. Delano was a man after its own heart. He proved vulnerable to the arguments of the Company. About the 1st of November, 1871, he set aside the decision of Bowning, and reinstated that of Harlan. Since then, the Company has been making selections and securing patents with all possible speed. At the present time, it has patents on

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

outside the 20-mile limits,—much of the land lying from 50 to 100 miles from the line of its road.

The next move on the part of the Secretary was to address a letter to

THE HON. JUDGE HOAR,

of Boston, formerly Attorney General of the United States, asking his opinion as to the character and interpretation of this grant. Why did he pass the Attorney General? The law makes the latter officer the legal adviser of the President and of the Heads of the Departments; but, in this instance, Delano refers the case to a gentleman who formerly occupied that position, but was no longer charged with its responsibilities. The Judge proceeded to argue, in a weak and desultory way, that, as Congress had not designated lateral limits, none were intended; and that the reason why limits were omitted was probably, that the Company received no bonds. Not a single authority is given, and no man can read Judge Hoar's paper without coming to the conclusion that the writer had no faith in his own argument. Again the question is likely to be suggested, Why did Mr. Delano pass over the head of Atty.-Gen. Akerman, who was under legal and official obligation to advise him on points of law, and to advise him correctly, according to his judgment and belief, and seek advice from a Boston lawyer who was under no official obligation whatever? I do not pretend to have any information touching the motives of Mr. Delano, further than may be collected from the circumstances relating to the transaction. Yet it has been repeatedly stated that Judge Hoar, at the time the Secretary requested his advice, was the retained attorney of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, and was paid by that Company for writing the opinion which the Secretary solicited. One of the reasons is that Judge Hoar is too good a lawyer to see any fog in the question presented to him,—a question that has no difficulty for even a third-rate clerk in the Land Office, and on which Secretary Browning's construction was so palpably correct. Another reason is, that his argument is, itself conclusive evidence that it does not represent the real judgment of the writer, but was written by a lawyer acting as such. The law plainly requires the Secretary to ask the advice of the Attorney-General—not an ex-Attorney-General—upon all doubtful questions of law arising in his Department. Besides, in the argument submitted by Judge Hoar, he professes himself to act in behalf of the Company. So that there seems but little reason to doubt that he was at the time their retained attorney.

The language made the basis of Secretary Delano's remarkable construction

IS NOT PECULIAR

to this grant alone, but is found in many similar grants,—some of them becoming laws at the same session of Congress, and others at subsequent sessions; and, with the exception of the one in question, no pretense has ever been made that there was an absence of lateral limits; that the grantees might select their lands at any distance from the lines of their roads. GATH.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It must be apparent to every one at all conversant with the carrying facilities between the East and West, that a more economical route must be discovered for the movement of produce to the Atlantic markets in this country and Europe. Will the proposed water-routes, under consideration by this Government and the people, fully answer the purpose desired? I think not, for the reason that all of the routes named, as well as the one now in summer use, will be closed by ice five or six months of the year, which will turn the entire transit business of the same months on to the present railroad lines, greatly overtaxing their rolling-stock, at winter-rates; the effect of which will be to check grain-shipments, thereby filling the immense warehouses in your city, at long storage rates; and, at the same time, the garners and cribs on the lines of railways diverging from Lake Michigan will be filled to the brim, at low prices for grain. The farmers who can hold their corn crop until the next spring will store it at home for better rates at the opening of navigation. The suspension of navigation during nearly or quite half the year unfavorably affects railroad companies west of Chicago, as well as the agricultural interest, as a very large proportion of their rolling-stock cannot be employed during the winter months, involving the cost of double equipments if they are worked but half of the time to carry off the crops for a full year. So long as this state of things exists, there will be no stability in freight rates, or value of grain raised in the Northwestern States; nor can I see how the opening of the proposed new water-routes is to remedy the evil, and bring uniformly low rates to us here. The scarcity of vessels in port at any time, on a buoyant market, or a "vessel-corner," will, or may, carry up freights from 5 to 15 cents per bushel, and push down the price of grain correspondingly. All this has happened, and may again happen, during the season of navigation.

What we need, and must have, as it appears to me, to afford the proper relief to farmers here, is an agricultural double-track railroad between Chicago and New York, to be worked exclusively in the tonnage business, at slow speed (less than 8 miles the hour), and low rates. This road, worked at about 7 miles an hour, would easily carry from Chicago to New York, every year, a tonnage equal to *four hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat*, and return as many tons to Chicago.

The most direct and economical route for this road would probably be through or near the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, which will afford return freights for cars. This line should not be more than 900 miles long, and it may be an approximate estimate to say that $60,000 per mile will construct the road, and equip it to the extent required for three times the present business. The machinery should be adapted to the speed, and to heavy-loaded cars upon the grades of the several divisions of the road, to obtain the lowest cost per mile in the movement of trains.

The transportation charges on a line of railway constructed and operated as above proposed should not exceed the following rates:

Thirty-five miles or less, $1.00 per ton.
Over 35 miles to 50, 2 8-10 cents per ton per mile.
Over 50 miles to 100, 2 5-10 cents per ton per mile.
Over 100 miles to 150, 2 3-10 cents per ton per mile.
Over 150 miles to 200, 2 1-10 cents per ton per mile.
Over 200 miles to 250, 1 9-10 cents per ton per mile.
Over 250 miles to 300, 1 7-10 cents per ton per mile.
Over 300 miles to 350, 1 5-10 cents per ton per mile.
Over 350 miles to 400, 1 3-10 cents per ton per mile.
Over 400 miles to 450, 1 1-10 cents per ton per mile.
Over 450 miles to 500, 9 mills per ton per mile.
Over 500 miles to 550, 8 mills per ton per mile.
Over 550 miles, 7 mills per ton per mile.

The third, second, and first classes to be charged, respectively, 20, 30, and 40 per cent above fourth class rates. The above rates would at once place corn in New York, from Chicago, at about 17½ cents per bushel.

The line should be chartered by Congress, and the maximum toll rates and speed of trains should be established by law,—the latter at 8 miles the hour while the train is in motion, under severe penalties for running faster than the chartered limit. With the above rates, and fixed movement for trains, the road, if constructed, will certainly be a pecuniary success and a great desideratum. To secure the early completion of this line, it may and probably will be necessary for Congress to loan its credit to the Company controlling the charter, to the extent of $40,000 or $50,000 a mile, which can be reimbursed, if desired, by a sinking fund paid into the United States Treasury quarterly, of 1 mill per mile on every ton of freight transported on said line, until the bonds, and the interest thereon, are fully paid. Then the toll-sheet rates should be reduced the mill per ton per mile, thereby giving the agricultural interest the benefit of the loan, as it will have liquidated the same by advanced payments on shipments. Passengers not to be taken except in cars attached to freight trains, and each per mile at first-class tonnage rates. The capital stock should be limited by law; also the tariff rates, which should not be reduced until the stockholders have received an average per annum dividend of at least 12½ per cent on their cash investments in the stock of said company. The line should be 100 feet wide; and the equipment used thereon should not be taxed by any State, town, or municipal corporation.

J. H. M.

TWO WOMEN ON THE BLOCK.

The Awful End of the Baby Farmers of Naples.

Naples (Feb. 1) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Neither on the gallows nor the guillotine have Rose Porro and her frail accomplice expiated that appalling roll of infanticides of which I recently wrote you the necessary details. The old-fashioned block, mysterious and dreadful, with its dark mediæval associations, and draped with dusty black alpaca that may have seen the palmy days of Venice and its merchant princes, was brought into requisition yesterday. Only once in the memory of the living was this block removed from its gloomy resting place in the Castle d'Novo, and then it was ordered out by old King Bembo, of infamous memory. At Salerno a stationary scaffold has been lately erected, and it was generally believed that in the death sentence upon Rose Porro and Margarite Coraldi, Salerno would be named as the place of execution. Contrary to expectation, the cortile of the Castle d'Novo, near the subterranean passage where tradition says the Neapolitan Kings and nobles took refuge upon learning from the gendarmes of any murderous conspiracy, was selected as the fatal spot.

The trial of those most abandoned women was hasty and decisive when compared with the tardy processes of a murder case in our American tribunals. On Saturday last the case opened. The representative of the Crown, whose duties correspond with those of our District Attorney, first read the heart-quaking confession of Mrs. Porro, and the subsequent avowals of Margarite Coraldi, which were no less terrible. Coraldi goes even so far as to state that it was she who conceived the fiendish design of poisoning the infants, or starving them to death, and dispatching the little corpses beneath the tiles of the floors, the earth of the cellar, or within the walling of the very rooms in which they sat, played music, sang, eat, and slept. The removal of the papering of these walls has since revealed this ghastly truth.

Black gowns and veils had been provided for the prisoners by the Sisters of Charity assigned to the spiritual charge of females imprisoned in the Prefect's chamber, and the doomed women sat together and alone in the dock. Margarite Coraldi looked boldly out at the ushers, the lawyers, her jury, and the presiding Judge. Rose Porro's face was buried in her handkerchief while the Attorney-General read her affidavit, and her despairing, heavy sobs frequently interrupted the dismal recitation. The Sub-Prefect, Lieut. Cordeban, and two policemen whom he had stationed at Mrs. Porro's house to watch its surroundings, gave strong circumstantial evidence against the prisoners. The corpses of the murdered innocents, and the confession of the unfortunate women did the rest. The court adjourned at 3 in the afternoon, soon after Naples's best criminal lawyer, the Count Massin di Giuglio, had concluded a pathetic appeal to the Judges and jury in behalf of the prisoners. He attributed the horrible crimes of his clients to what he described as "an uncommon force of circumstances and an ignorant weakness which was only revealed in the glaring light of their guilt when it was discovered." The Count worked ably to raise a favorable point in his clients' behalf by urging that a recent legislation which gave a higher force to palpable circumstantial evidence in murder cases, and validity to the testimony of murderers in their own cases, was not yet active, or that if a doubt existed as to the new amendment being in force, the prisoner should receive the benefit of the same. Owing only to the strong pleading of Count Massin di Giuglio, the conclusion of this trial, which would have terminated in a single day, was postponed until last Monday morning. With Monday morning came certain doom for Rose Porro and Margarite Coraldi. Spite the most eloquent efforts of the Count and the influence of his associates, the presiding Judge told the jury that human society demanded the sacrifice of these women's lives, that any other punishment named by the State would only place them on a level with men and women who were not, and they should presume were not capable of being guilty of such atrocities confessed by the prisoners at the bar. With this grave injunction upon them the jury retired, and after twenty minutes the recording clerk, staff in hand, officially informed the Judge that the jury had come to a unanimous conclusion, whereupon his Lordship solemnly ordered them to re-enter the court-room.

All this while Mrs. Porro had not removed her handkerchief from her eyes; but Margarite Coraldi's bold looks of Saturday last had changed into a dull, fatigued, hopeless look. The latter's face, naturally of a healthy and high-colored complexion, had grown deadly pale, and suspicious dark spots under her eyes betrayed the fact that she had come to court in tears. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, upon hearing which Rose Porro sobbed hysterically and called aloud the name of the chaplain of the prison, who was at hand, and passed her a little crucifix, which she kissed. She rose to her feet, grasped the railings frantically, and screamed out: "*Dio mio! datemi l'occasione di salvarmi l'anima.*" (My God! give me a chance to save my soul.) A local journal, commenting upon the doomed woman's wild cry, called it, unmercifully, "the whoop of a female possessed by a devil." Coraldi grew still paler, her eyes fell to the floor, and when the presiding Judge was on the point of passing the sentence of death she wept, but strived to suffocate her sobs with a handkerchief. When the sentence was being pronounced, Rose Porro knelt in the dock, clasping her hands in what seemed to be fervent prayer. Margarite Coraldi followed her example, and the sympathy of the crowd seemed drawn to the Magdalens of the law as they knelt, shrouded in black, within the dock. The solemn proceedings over, the prisoners were led back to their cells, where they were joined by Sisters of Charity and the prison clergy.

Early yesterday morning, when hardly a soul was astir in the narrow and boisterous thoroughfares of Naples, an ominous-looking vehicle stood in front of the Prefect's chamber, near the Chiaja. Several members of the press were seated in the Prefect's ante-chamber, receiving instructions from Lieut. Cordeban touching the hour and preliminaries of the execution. The Prefect, by nature a very tender-hearted man, appeared unusually perplexed and gloomy. Turning to his Lieutenant once, he whispered: "I wish you had let me sleep this morning, Cordeban; anything for me but this ordeal." On the uppermost floor of the prison is the chapel, where the condemned women were attending mass,—their last mass,—and the mournful strains of the "Miserere," chanted by the Sisters in their choir, could be heard gloomily wafting through the long corridors. The prisoners, still in black, knelt near the altar, and at the appointed time received their last communion, the *viaticum*, so called because it is meant to be taken with them on the road to the other world.

Toward half-past 6 the prisoners, flanked by an escort of ten gendarmes and preceded by three clergymen, moved from the chapel to the van in front of the prison door. The van contained the prisoners, the chaplain and assistants, two Sisters of Charity, the Prefect and his Lieutenant, and the usual guards on the outside. While the van was rolling over the pavement on its way to the Castle d'Novo, which is built right on the edge of the Bay of Naples, many harsh comments were made from groups of stragglers, while an occasional merciful one vouchsafed an ejaculation such as, "The Lord have mercy upon them!" for well they all knew the mission of the rusty-wheeled black van of the prison. During the tedious drive the prisoners prayed and sobbed alternately, and spoke little and only in whispers to the kind Sisters of Charity, who never ceased offering them religious consolation. A guard of policemen occupied the gates of Castle d'Novo, and doffed their hats when the van drove up and the Prefect made his appearance. The gates being thrown open, the trembling prisoners were led through a long, stony passageway darkened by high walls. Upon reaching the rooms of the jailer, the Sisters, assisted by other women, removed the cloaks and bonnets of the prisoners. The priests, Sisters of Charity, and prisoners then knelt and prayed, the officials standing round with bowed and uncovered heads. At the close of the prayers for the dying, the executioner appeared, wearing a black mask and black singlet shirt. Assisted by the jailer, the executioner pinioned the arms of the criminals. The plain white collars around the doomed women's necks were removed, and all being ready the living cortege moved through two passageways, until the place of execution presented itself. It was a very unique sight. At the extremity of a small, stone-surrounded and stone-bottomed yard is a flat rock shaped into a platform, about eight feet square and two in height. On one end of this old stage, upon which only the last act is ever performed, there is a very narrow step, for only the executioner and his help, the jailer, use it. In the centre of the platform stood a block, the old block mentioned above, with a little bolt or hook in front for fastening the neck securely. The unfortunate women when confronting this scene prayed aloud and cried hysterically. The usual prayers were recited, and when concluded the jailer passed to the executioner a long instrument in an ancient-looking scabbard of leather covered with steel and brass platings. The executioner, though evidently a young man, seemed familiar with the paraphernalia of his sorrowful craft. He adroitly unclasped the heavy scabbard, drew forth a large glistening axe, with a blade like a colossal razor, and took up his position on the rear of the platform. The criminal's eyes were bandaged with long strips of linen, which left enough to bind the head to the block.

Rose Porro was first conducted to the block, and when the jailer was about to place the linen over her eyes she staggered back and made a violent movement with her hands as if she would burst her pinions. But the chaplain's voice calmed her, and according to his admonition she repeated the divine prayer, "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit," and fell upon her knees. Margarite Coraldi was removed to the entrance of the yard, and prevented from witnessing her accomplice's death. The prison bell of Castle d'Novo was now tolling slowly, the clergy and nuns were praying fervently, and Rose Porro's white neck was made fast to the block and exposed to the glittering axe of the executioner. The chief warden of the castle, who may be called a sheriff, came near the platform in company with two medical men and the Sindaco. A number of prominent people, including members of the principle Neapolitan and provincial papers, were admitted barely in time. The chief warden motioned to all present to preserve strict silence, and then turning toward the executioner he raised his right hand—the signal for the fatal blow. The executioner, whose mask had been staring weirdly at the Sheriff awaiting that signal, lifted his weapon and stepped to the left side of the prisoner. He raised the axe about one foot from the neck of Rose Porro by way of taking aim, and then, swinging it above his head, he brought the heavy blade down with all his might, and the head dropped over the block. The trunk rose nearly a foot and a half, as if living, by the sudden spasmodic action of the severed nerves. A litter was immediately at hand, and the trunk and head of what was Rose Porro, the infamous baby-farmer, were removed, and Margarite Coraldi was lead to the block. She prayed constantly, and did not evince any great fear until her head was forced on the fatal stand, when she uttered a brief, nervous scream. Her head was not completely severed with the first blow. The skin of the front of the neck remained uncut, and the body springing back exposed a ghastly gap, which made every spectator shudder, and caused the prisoner to be smeared with blood. A pall was thrown over the body and its head, and both were removed on a litter to await, like Porro's corpse, burial in unconsecrated ground.

The fulfilling of the executioner's contract was to wipe and whet the axe he used, and replace it in the scabbard fit for future emergencies.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The doctors of Janesville, Wis., are very busy just now getting measured for their small-pox uniforms.

—It costs the brewers of Reading, Pa., $30,000 to secure a majority in that city in favor of license.

—It is just three months since Superintendent Kelso so vigorously "raided" the concert saloons in New York, and nearly every one of them is now in full blast again, bands, waiter-girls, and all.

—An effort is being made in Jeffersonville, Ind., to have the State Prison removed from that city and consolidated with the State Prison North, at Michigan City. A petition to the Legislature is being circulated and numerously signed, praying for the removal.

—The City Government of Indianapolis has become infected with the prevailing mania, and has decided to purchase the Sellars farm, two miles and a half southwest of the city, at $225 per acre, for the purpose of colonizing various stinks thereon.

—It was a matter of rumor upon the streets yesterday that the executive officers of the Union Railway Company had determined to remove the location of the Union Passenger Depot to their grounds just east of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, which were purchased some time since, upon which to build a large union transfer freight house.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Several flocks of pigeons have been visible to-day, flying northward. Virgil Pope, who has lived in Rock County since 1835, says this is the first time pigeons have appeared at this early date during the thirty-eight years of his residence here. Add the pigions to the crowing prairie-chickens noticed yesterday, and we have fair indications of an unusually early Spring.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

—A furious lobby is exhibiting Carpenter's picture of Lincoln and his Cabinet, in Washington, and wants Congress to show its patriotism by buying it,—price $25,000, which is about $24,000 more than it is worth. Considering that for two years past it has been pretty thoroughly exhibited to the country in particular, at 25 cents a head, there is no particular need, just now, that the country at large should invest in that dingy and travel-stained piece of canvas.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

—It should gratify our Western farmers to learn that American cheese and American hams are acknowledged by high British authority to be fully equal to the best English. The London *Grocer* says that a few years ago provision-dealers would scarcely have liked to admit the fact of their selling American cheese to their customers; but the enterprising and scientific American farmer has, under the factory system of manufacture, so far changed this state of affairs that the American article is often superior to most of the English-made. The improvement in the make and quality of cheese has also been accompanied by an improvement in the quality and breed of pigs.

—The people of the numerous Saginaws, of Michigan, are just now greatly agitated by questions of municipal consolidation. It is proposed that South Saginaw join East Saginaw; whereat the City of Saginaw sends a delegation to South Saginaw to advise her not to join East Saginaw, but the City of Saginaw. We may say that, East Saginaw and the City of Saginaw are on opposite sides of the Saginaw, but both in the County of Saginaw and the Saginaw Valley. Whether South Saginaw will finally join the City of Saginaw or East Saginaw remains to be seen; but whatever be the result, it is hoped, for the sake of strangers, that there will be no increase in the number of Saginaws.

—A most radical innovation upon long-established custom in relation to the institution of marriage has been effected in California, where the old theory that man and wife are one is abolished. A new law establishes the equality of husband and wife, and declares that the two can contract with each other and sue each other the same as if they had never been married. It is to be feared that this reform will hardly meet the expectations of its originators. Lawsuits after marriage, with husband and wife respectively in the positions of plaintiff and defendant, would not seem to be calculated to promote domestic felicity. Besides, such a law will surely lead to perpetual litigation. It is dangerous for a wife to be able to sue her husband for breach of contract in case he should fail to fulfill a promise to buy her a new bonnet or set of furs.

—A base fraud was perpetrated at Williamstown, Mass., a few days since, the victim being an old shoemaker and his wife, who were visited by a man from Albany, who stated that the shoemaker's wife's brother had died, leaving a little property. He said there would be some trouble about the settlement, and that he, as a friend, would give them $1,000 for their claim then, but that, if they held on, they might not get anything. The shoemaker, whose name is Dean, and his wife, consented to the plan, signed the papers he presented, received the $1,000, and the man departed. A few days later they received letters stating that Mrs. D.'s brother had died, leaving a wife and no will, and furthermore that the property amounted to between $150,000 and $200,000. There being no other heirs save two brothers, Dean's claim was worth upwards of $50,000. The indignation that prevailed among his friends can well be imagined when they learned of the transaction, and they are about to take measures for the recovery of the property.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY A. A. DEWEY, REMOVED TO 155 LaSalle-st.
One two-story frame house, Oak-av., near Cottage Grove.
One two-story brick house, Thirty-second-st. Easy terms.
One two-story brick house, Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st.
100 feet on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st.
50 feet in Woodlawn Park, near Douglas-place. Cheap.
50 feet on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st.
50 feet on South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st.
75 feet on Loomis-st., fronting Jefferson Park.
50 feet on West Jackson-st., east of Ashland-av.
75 feet on West Van Buren-st., corner Laflin.
Lots on West Harrison and Polk-sts., east of Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; title perfect; warranty deeds; a very small payment down; 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest; no agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — NO. 43 SOUTH MAY-ST., FIRST house south of Washington-st., lot 36x120, house, two stories, with brick basement, 12 rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, and all modern conveniences; location very desirable, being one of the pleasantest residence neighborhoods in the city, and adjacent to business; will sell at a bargain, upon terms to suit purchaser, to the first responsible applicant. Apply to, or address, OWNER, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE DWELLINNS—I OFFER FOR sale my three brown stone octagon front dwellings; three stories, with English basements. They are well finished, with all modern improvements, including good barns in the rear; lots 179 feet deep. If not sold soon, they will be for rent from May 1. For particulars, call at my office, Room 7, 89 Washington-st., over U. S. Express office. WM. W. BOYINGTON.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., LOT 24x150 FEET, east front, on North Clark-st., near Goethe. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house of 11 rooms: all modern improvements; barn and lot 20x125 feet on Washington-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses Nos. 149 and 151 South Sangamon-st.; also one vacant lot adjoining. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, NO. 50 Lake-av.; for sale at a bargain, and on very reasonable terms.
A number of fine residences and building lots for sale on the South Side.
Parties having property for sale are respectfully solicited to leave description and terms of sale with
J. BARWICK, Real Estate Agent, Room 6, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRtieth-st., 48 feet east front, with two-story frame house. Price, $10,000; terms easy. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID HOUSE, WITH LOT 45x130 feet, southwest corner of Robey and Jackson-sts. A bargain in this property for 10 days, as owner wants to go South. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—THREE-STORY BUILDing, two stores, and two dwellings above, with lot, on Lake-st., near Halsted, $10,500, ¼ cash, balance 8 years. See OWNER, 707 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms, water and gas, and lot 25x125 feet, on Peoria-st., between Lake and Fulton. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, cottage No. 399 First-st., between Lincoln and Robey; choice neighborhood. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON ARNOLD-ST., near Twenty-ninth.
40 feet on West Madison-st., near Clinton; very easy terms.
40 feet on Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st.; would exchange for residence, and pay cash.
Lot on Union Park, west front.
Lot on Arnold-st.; would exchange for suburban lots.
Store front residence on Michigan-av.; would exchange for good business lot. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front residence; large lot, shrubbery, and furniture new and first-class. Location also first-class; will please any lady or gentleman. Price $30,000, half cash. Address H 74, Tribune office, and Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS UPON HALSTED, EMERald, Dashiell, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-seventh-sts., and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Terms easy; interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET, CORNER LAKE AND Sangamon-sts., cheap; must be sold this week. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, CORNER FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. (Parkway) and Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 225 FEET, S. E. COR. Thirty-fourth-st.
Wabash-av., 100 feet, n. of Thirty-fifth-st., e. front.
Wabash-av., 50 feet, n. w. cor. Thirty-fifth-st.
South Park Boulevard, 225 feet, n. e. cor. Oakwood.
South Park Boulevard, 152 feet, s. e. cor. Oakwood.
South Park Boulevard, 132 feet near Thirty-seventh-st.
Egan-av., 700 feet, near Boulevard.
Vincennes-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Oakwood.
Vincennes-av., 53 feet, s. e. cor. Bowen-av.
Vincennes-av., 300 feet, n. e. cor. Fifty-first-st.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., e. front.
Michigan-av., 300 feet, s. e. cor. Forty-eighth-st.
Oakwood Boulevard, 250 feet, south front.
Oakwood Boulevard, 350 feet, north front.
Indiana-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, n. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, n. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 300 feet, Forty-eighth-st., at Kenwood.
South Park Boulevard, 600 feet, cor. Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
Douglas-place, 25 feet, facing South Park Boulevard.
Also, several tracts of valuable acre property south of the city. All or any of the above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on terms of unprecedented liberality. For improvement or investment, nothing more attractive or desirable can be found. It is the best, and the best is always the cheapest, the safest, and the most profitable. The attention of strangers and fellow-brokers is respectfully invited.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$2,200, ONLY $200 DOWN, WILL BUY a new 1½-story house and lot, 30x125 south front, on Fourth-st. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—97x181 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER Wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st.
Houses in various sections of the city from $8,000 upward.
CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—113x200 FEET ON MADISON-ST., BEtween Oakley-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES ON Thirty-third-st., Colfax-av., and Forty-first-st., near steam and horse-cars, 11 rooms; $5,500 to $9,000; easy terms. Also 214 feet on Drexel boulevard, corner Forty-first-st.
180 feet on Colfax-av., corner Thirty-third-st.
75 feet on Joseph-st., near Archer-av.
100 feet on West Indiana-st., near Noble.
See the owner, A. J. SAWYER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE-ST., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Sixtieth-sts., $460 to $1,000; also on Emerald, Dashiell, Lowe, and Hubbs-sts. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON PARK—TWO SPLENDID lots, 178 feet deep, on Monroe-st., close to Jefferson Park. Apply to JOHN WEST, 276 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, barn, and lot 20x125, on West Washington-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES ON JACKSON AND Adams-sts., east of California-av.; terms easy. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000 STORE AND DWELLING, CORner Rucker and Kinzie-sts., 24x50; lease to May, 1877; $100 a year; pays over 20 per cent interest. GEO. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HEIRS OF THE LATE CYRUS R. Overman offer for sale their beautiful farm located near Bloomington, Ill., and about one mile from the State Normal University. There are on the place over 1,000 bearing apple trees, and large quantities of fruit and shade trees; it is located on a high ridge, and overlooks the beautiful city of Bloomington (20,000 population); it is near the junction of the C., A. & St. L., and Illinois Central Railroads; it is just the place for an elegant country seat, or for a first-class nursery. The price asked is very low, the terms are very easy. Parties interested can obtain a full description circular with price etc., by calling on or addressing, L. A. CHASE, Andersons Hotel, Chicago. An exchange would be made for a homestead in or near Chicago.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 5 AND 10 ACRE LOTS, well improved; good soil; price low; at station near Chicago. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—FARM—160 ACRES, OR MORE, 60 miles from Chicago; $35 per acre; worth $50, but must be sold. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FARM, CONTAINING 965 ACRES OF land, all under cultivation, and well fenced; situated in Marion County, Ill., one mile from Farina Station; there are two farm houses on the property, barn, cattle sheds, corn crib, &c.; a fine orchard of peaches, apples, pears, &c.; 20 acres of wood land near by; plenty of water, and first-class railroad facilities for shipping produce; will be sold on the most reasonable terms at a low figure. Apply to or address J. BARWICK, Room 6, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 120 ACRES, ALL UNDER cultivation; 100 miles from Chicago. Would exchange for city property and assume incumbrances. Apply 799 South State-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT, GOOD LOCALIty for cash. Give precise location and cash price. No fancy prices entertained. CHARLES BALDWIN, 84 Union-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE LOT IN HYDE Park or vicinity at from $30 to $50 per foot; will pay cash if any object. Address W. PORTER, 632 Burnside-st., up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WORK HORSES, DOUBLE and single harness, and express wagon; also, good open business buggy. 68 West Monroe-st.

WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO., will embrace a large variety of city, Western and Eastern made buggies, and double and single harness. Do not fail to go to the sale; you can buy good goods at a great bargain.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE — ON EASY TERMS — ONE H. B. Smith's 36-inch re-sawing machine, in perfect running order. Can be seen in operation at STEPHENS & CLARK'S Planing Mill, Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—MY RESIDENCE IN CHICAGO for residence in suburban or interior town. For particulars address J. CADWALADER, 15 Silver-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—
60 acres in Sec. 5, 39, 13.
20 acres at Hawthorne.
10 acres on South Park-av. Boulevard.
6 acres on Eighty-seventh-st. Boulevard.
Acre tracts on Stony Island-av. and Seventy-first-st.
Other tracts acre property. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st. Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE Park by CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE IN WOODLAND PARK; will take house on West Side in part payment. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 51 ACRES LAND SUITABLE for subdivision on Northwestern Railroad, $70 per acre. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE — HOUSE AND LOT AT OAKLAND, city limits, at a sacrifice, if taken this week. Easy terms, and a bargain. Apply to ULRICK & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—90 ACRES (20 ACRES GROVE), WITH buildings and improvements that cost $15,000, 16 miles from Chicago and one mile from station on C., B. & Q. R. R., a very desirable place; part payment will be taken in city or suburban property. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE — NEW SUBDIVISION — LARKIN & JENKS have a new subdivision of 20 acres at the new Northwestern car-shops. These lots are 50x125. Those wishing choice corners in this new city should call soon. We will sell these lots, for a few days, very low, for a very small cash payment, balance on five years' time. We expect to sell them all in thirty days. Office, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON LOTS, CLOSE TO depot and public school; ridge lots and grove lots, 16 to 30 feet above the lake, with direct sewerage to the lake, only $15 to $25 per front foot, on easy terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, Chicago; T. F. WHEELER, Lyons Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANSTON House and lease of ground for $750.
New house and large lot, $3,000.
New house and two lots, $4,500.
New house and fine lot, $7,000.
CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, Chicago.
T. F. WHEELER, Lyons Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN 15, 39, 13, CLOSE TO Northwestern car shops. 20 acres in Englewood. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXchange at Peru, Ill.; 4 run of stone, 50 horse power engine, warehouse, &c.; a good established business; this property will be disposed of at a great sacrifice; cost, $40,000; will be sold for $10,000, or will take unimproved real estate. Apply to J. BARWICK, Room 6, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

AN A 1 CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT in very good location of the South Side, at a great bargain. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

BABCOCK SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS for sale at a bargain, corner Clark and Forty-second-sts., on Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, with side track for accommodation of works, including the ground, 4 brick and one frame buildings, and nearly all the machinery necessary; has been worked for several months under the Babcock system; the buildings are suitable for other manufacturing or business purposes. J. E. BURCHELL, Republic Life Block, Room 4.

FOR SALE—GRAIN MEN, ATTENTION—OUR steam elevator and warehouse, with corn cribs attached, all in good repair; elevating and shelling all done by steam power; situated in one of the best corn sections of the State, with facilities for shipping to Chicago or any Eastern market. Will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of DAVIS & McCLARY, 146 South Clark-st.

LIME KILNS FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR KILNS, the most centrally located of any in the city, for sale at a sacrifice; we warrant them as good as any in the State, and are determined to sell them; any person wishing to engage in the lime business will find them all we describe. Address W. P. HARRIS & CO., Room 6, 84 LaSalle-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE BEST PAYING lumber yard in city for sale; good trade established; dock rent reasonable. Call at No. 160 Kingsbury-st., head of Ontario.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF SALOON No. 58 West Randolph-st.; also for rent, 5 rooms on fourth floor, with beds, bedding, and carpet for sale. Inquire 71 South Canal-st., at store.

$350 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND NEWS STORE, doing good business, at 247 West Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A NICE FRONT ROOM on first floor to rent; with first-class board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., near Twenty-ninth-sts.—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table and surprisingly low prices; single rooms $6; a suite of front rooms to two, $13.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL BACK parlor; also, a pleasant room, with board. References exchanged.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—PLEASANT rooms and first-class board, $5 per week; single rooms, $5; families accommodated.

West Side.

44 WEST LAKE, 49 AND 102 WEST MADISON, 61 South Canal, 26 and 28 North Canal-st., Westbrook House; lodgings and board; live and let live.

377 SOUTH STATE-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN find good rooms and board by calling early.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, BOARD and furnished room; in a private family preferred; state if other boarders, and lowest terms, to M 19, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE best selling articles out. Address Agents' Supply Depot, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry. Useful articles of ready sale, with large profits. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICES, CERTIfied copies of original abstracts in Sherman's Sub'n, Sec. 3, 39, 13; University Sub'n, Robertson's Sub'n at Lower South Park, and Sheldon & Parker's Sub'n, Sec. 33, 39, 13. Room 1, 457 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES—THE ENTIRE stock of lumber at our Branch Yard, No. 160 Kingsbury-st.; must be sold within 60 days as we vacate the yard; office and alleys for sale; dock for rent. HILLIARD, CHURCHILL & CO., main yard corner Joseph and Cologne-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st., Mrs. TEED, Business Clairvoyant, Test, Healing, Developing, and Physical Medium. Tells of business, marriages, journeys, absent friends, lost or stolen property, reveals past, present, and future events. Will hold cabinet seances every evening at 8 o'clock, in which more or less faces are shown and recognized by their friends at each seance.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT-business, and medical medium, 290 West Madison-st. No failures.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also, physical examinations; price, $1. Dr. Butt, Magnetic and Eclectic Physician, 21 South Desplaines-st. Dr. Butt's Excelsior Medicine and never-failing Pills. Sold by all Druggists.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE 12-FOOT COUNTER, REFRIGERators, ice-boxes, round tables, chairs, desk, crockery, suitable for restaurant. Basement 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL-BOAT, FULL capacity, stone deck, in perfect running order; sure to make money in sand. GEO. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWS DEALER FOR THE "MATRImonial News." No. 5 will be out Wednesday, Feb. 26. MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 507.

COLORADO—HEALTHIEST CLIMATE IN THE world. S. W. Colony location best part of the Territory. Free homesteads in vicinity. The town is growing rapidly. First-class transportation at about half rates to members. Best inducements ever offered to go West. Call and see us. GILL & HAWKES, 171 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LUMBER VESSEL, WITH capacity from 200 m to 250 m feet, class not lower than B 1. Address X 91, Tribune office, stating name of vessel and terms.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE. DO NOT rent to go out of the city. WM. R. PROSSER, 618 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN IS UNEQUALED IN everything that makes a first-class instrument; price, $50 to $300. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-av.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 ON IMproved city property. BAKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS on inside property. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARD, on improved property, at 9 per cent; small commissions. RICHMOND & EISENHART, 186 East Madison-st., Room 3.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Address Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—CONCERNING THE heirs or legal representatives of the late Rev. Epaphroe Goodman, deceased. Address O 97, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL PONY FROM 419 SOUTH CLARK-st., with harness on; $5 for her return.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND WRITER FOR CORrespondence and general clerical work; must write handsomely in long hand. Address H 69, Tribune office, in handwriting of applicant, stating salary wanted and number of words per minute he can write in short hand.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and cashier, with undoubted references. Address B 62, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKERS. None others need apply. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., on Mather-st., corner Polk.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer at once. A. J. WEBSTER, Morrison, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD TENOR SINGER FOR A church quartette; references desired. Call or address, for one week, WM. A. BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF WORK CAN FIND IMmediate, good employment at CRAWSHAW & CO'S., 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good, live men.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, Indiana, and Ohio; 25 Scandinavian farm hands for Illinois; 2 shoemakers for Ohio. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC GENTLEMEN OUT OF employment, having $5, can easily earn $25 per week. Call and examine at 421 South Halsted. F. P. BECK.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS, 25 FARM hands; 2,000 laborers and mechanics for Texas, 5 years' work. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR PROFITABLE employment to call at 174 West Washington-st. SMITH & WHITHORN.

WANTED—A GOOD PUBLIC SPEAKER; A REvival clergyman, used to pioneer life preferred. Address E. MILLS, Red Oak, Montgomery Co., Iowa.

WANTED—20 OR 30 MEN WITH $1 TO $5 CAPItal; good chance offered. Call Monday at Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress. Apply at 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily at 359 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages; a stranger in the city preferred. Inquire at 371 South Park-av., corner of Thirtieth-st., or 360 State-st. GEORGE A. HARTMAN.

WANTED—12 COMPETENT SWEDISH, NORWEgian, or German girls can find good homes and high wages by applying at office of WOMAN'S AID ASSOCIATION, 97 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO do general housework. Please call at No. 280 North Franklin-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A DOZEN LIVE WILD RABBITS, FOR which a good price will be paid, by JOHN COFFEY, on Canal-st.; near Madison, Phoenix House.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper who is well recommended. Address P. O. Box 125.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter from New York; best of reference given. Address LOUIS VIERBOOM, Rock Island, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED custom cutter, from New York. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address 81 Wisconsin-st., care of Heitbahn.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits, that understands the care of horses and gardening; out of the city preferred. Address E. V., 43 West Jackson-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING MAN who has had six years' experience in best of trade west from city. Address COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, Box 3, Freeport, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small private family; reference if required. Call at 302 Cottage Grove-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AT HER HOME, BY A lady of experience, family sewing, dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; also button-holes worked. Call at 79 Fulton-st., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO LADIES AS organist and soprano in a church in the city, or one of the adjoining towns. Good recommendation given. Address L A, care carrier 39.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—ONE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK on Thirty-second-st., east of South Park-av.; possession March 1 or April 1. A. A. DEWAY, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—AN 11-room, 2-story and basement house, well furnished (every room). Furniture, beds, and bedding, carpets, lace curtains, etc., will be sold at a bargain. Location very desirable, and rent an object. For particulars and schedule of effects apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 305 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF building 47 North Clark-st., now occupied as a boarding house; immediate possession given. Large basement. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE, BARN, AND LARGE LOT, NO. 1134 Michigan-av., corner Thirtieth-st.; splendid chance to begin housekeeping; new furniture for sale at a great reduction; if desired, will sell on long time, monthly payments, or exchange for merchandise or building material. Call at house.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS IN GOOD neighborhood at $60 a month, possession given March 1. Stoves and gas fixtures for sale. Inquire on premises, 307 West Jackson-st. near Aberdeen.

TO RENT—2 BROWN STONE FRONT DWELLings, three stories and basement, with brick barns, Nos. 314 and 316 North LaSalle-st. Inquire at 320 North LaSalle-st., or Room 8, Rice's Building.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, FURNISHED, on a leading avenue (South Side), near Thirty-second-st. Family of three persons would desire board. Prefer applicants having no children. Address C M, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT PARKSIDE. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK BARN WITH TEN stalls, with water and gas, at 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORES, LOFTS, AND basements, on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 330 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A FACTORY 25x70, three-story high, used for a furniture shop; engine and boiler new; the premises front three streets. Apply at 298 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN 143 MONroe-st. Store and basement in 145 Monroe-st. Large upper floor in 149 Monroe-st. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO CORNER OFFICES, EXCHANGE Building, as insurance offices. Inquire at Room 43, Exchange Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also, stores and offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD LOFT with gas fixtures and office complete, at 173 South Water-st. Inquire No. 71 South Canal-st., in the store.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT FORmerly occupied by Weage, Kirtland & Ordway, corner of Monroe and Market-sts. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city, and will be leased on favorable terms. Inquire of HENRY W. KING & CO.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—OUR FACTORY, CORner West Washington and Jefferson-sts., with engine, boiler, dry kilns, and shafting; reasonable terms. Also, the most desirable salesroom, 120x50, corner State and Monroe-sts. Inquire of A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, 1100 Indiana-av. Apply at 155 East Twenty-second-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR MAN and wife or single gentleman, at 154 West Washington-st. Terms $12.

TO RENT—83 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A LARGE furnished or unfurnished room, suitable for two persons; references required.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished, to respectable parties, with or without board. Also, single rooms on second floor. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Illinois-st., sixth house east of Rush-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED FOR gentlemen, with gas and use of bath, from $3.50 to $5.50 per week, 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 NEATLY-FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms, each suitable for two, or single gentleman, at 633 Wabash-av.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR WELL-furnished rooms for housekeeping, convenient to street-cars. Address P, Barnes House.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOME GOOD OFFICE rooms, near Chamber Commerce; also, some good cottages, and first-class houses; have good tenants that will take them at fair rental. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1331, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-established business, which will support two families, and, with the help of a live man, can be rapidly increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN AN ESTABlished grocery business, South Side; or, will sell. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 71 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 26 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER OFFICE, 719 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELOHERT, Agent; machines sold on easy monthly payments, and rented; open evenings.

NEW YORK.

The Correlation of Meteorology and Morality---Discharged City Officials as Criminals.

Book-Making as a Business---The Regular and the Subscription Trade.

Literature as a Fashion---How Brainless Women Follow It.

The Value of Horace Greeley's Estate---Decline of Lecturing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1873.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The crimes and diseases of a large city are said to be proportioned to the severity of the season. The mercury in the vicinity of 100 degrees, or below zero, causes hygienic and ethical derangements of an alarming character; the two seeming to be correlated, and, indeed, interdependent. We are drifting toward materialism steadily; for, pleasant as idealism may be to contemplate, it will not, generally, bear analysis. But we are getting at truth,—by what means is of little import,—and ere long we may regard the thermometer as our trustworthy code of morals.

THE EFFECT OF WEATHER ON CRIME.

The extreme cold of the present winter must partially account for the excess of crime in this community. Setting aside the atmospheric effect upon the nervous system and cerebral functions, it has a direct influence upon such of the poor as are unscrupulous, by deteriorating their condition, and intensifying the struggle for existence. Thousands of persons have been out of employment this season, and many of them have, very naturally, preferred stealing to starvation. Others, through enforced idleness, have fallen into morbid moods and vicious habits, and, by the aid of the omnipresent rum-shops, have been guilty of every species of iniquity. The principal malefactors are the quondam Tammany officials, who, deprived of their sinecures in and about the City Hall, have turned their attention to the pocket-picking, incendiarism, burglary, and throat-cutting. This is not, as it might be inferred, a new calling for them; it is simply a return to the old and familiar. They were criminals before they were appointed to office, and they are criminals again after their compulsory retirement.

I presume there are Tammany philosophers who would agree, from the evil done by the discharged adherents of William M. Tweed & Co., that they should have been kept in place, and that the public good might thereby have been conserved. Other persons, less biased, would hold that the ruffians and scoundrels should be treated to a dose of justice, instead of being encouraged by impunity to violate law in the most wanton manner. Such medicine is seldom administered here. We have spasmodic assertions of legal practice; but they are abandoned before they do any permanent good. The police say more than a thousand men who used to draw pay from Tammany are now actively engaged in dishonest modes of living. In place of preying upon the municipal treasury, they prey upon private citizens, robbing directly now, instead of indirectly as formerly.

A CONFUSED POET.

An amusing story is told of the poet Whittier, who is as modest as he is gifted. He was in the city not long since, and went to hear the Rev. E. H. Chapin speak a lecture somewhere up-town. The clergyman was eloquent as usual; his discourse, interlarded with highly-wrought passages of rhetoric, closing with a stirring poetical quotation, so well delivered that the Quaker bard applauded with the rest.

Some one sitting next him inquired, "Do you know Mr. Whittier, who is the author of that extract?"

"No; I do not. It sounds familiar, and I like the sentiment."

"Why, the lines are yours, Mr. Whittier. You must remember them. They are from your famous anti-slavery odes."

"So they are," said Whittier, after a little reflection, and blushing like a school girl caught reading her first love-letter. "I really did not recall them. Indeed, they sounded so much better than they ever sounded before, that it is not strange I failed to recognize them."

The poet, thoroughly sincere, did not recover for some time from the embarrassment of outwardly acclaiming his own composition; but has now come to regard it as so good a joke that he tells it of himself.

THE BOOK-TRADE.

You have, probably, noticed that several of the publishers have added a subscription-department to their business,—among others, Appleton & Co., Sheldon & Co., and Scribner, Armstrong & Co. How they will succeed in it remains to be seen, though I should think the experiment very doubtful. James R. Osgood & Co., Lee & Shepherd, and one or two other Boston houses, have tried it, without satisfaction. Subscription has an advantage over the regular trade, because the books are carried to the buyer, instead of waiting on the shelves for the buyers to come to them. The agents receive as commission on a $3 or $3.50 volume from $1 to $1.50; so they have a large interest in the sale, and a corresponding degree of energy. This does very well where books are not disposed of in the regular way; but, where they are, the subscription-system, it would be supposed, might conflict. The subscription-houses—Hartford is the centre of the business—usually manage but one work at a time,—using all their facilities and appliances to working it off. The regular firms, of the larger kind, publish one or two works a week, which would appear to be quite as much as they could manage without taking on any additional responsibilities.

Doubtless, the regular houses have obtained the idea that the subscription-dealers make large amounts of money. These have been very prosperous, but not recently. Of some twelve firms in Hartford, only two are at present doing anything of consequence,—the others being idle, or nearly so. They cannot sell books as formerly. They considered, a few years since, a sale of 20,000 copies merely moderate,—nothing to boast of. Now they would think it excellent. They have been in the habit of disposing of about ten copies to every one of the regular houses; but now the proportion is much less.

Few persons not authors are aware of the slender profits of literature. As a rule, no equal amount of work, omitting the question of ability and culture altogether, produces so small a return. Almost the only way a professional writer can render his labor in the least remunerative is to do it first for a magazine, which will usually yield him much more than the magazine articles collected and put between covers. From the magazine he may get from $500 to $1,000; from the book, about one-fifth of that amount. Publishing his MSS., as a volume, he receives perhaps $100 to $200—probably nothing—for months of the severest toil. Cracking stone on the highway is coining money compared to this. No man can afford to do it who can do anything else. To undertake it, he must be independent in fortune, or, practically, a very poor devil.

Paragraphs are constantly floating about, announcing the immense profits of this or that writer upon some book that has hardly paid expenses. The popular notion seems to be, that if a work sells 3,000 copies at $2 a copy, the author must realize at least $10,000. The average arithmetic is singularly bewildered when it is applied to literature. Experienced publishers will tell you that not one book in ten gets out of its first edition (1,000 copies), and not one in one hundred reaches its fifth thousand. Ten per cent is a handsome royalty to an author; so, if he have the unusual good luck to reach and exhaust his fifth edition (his volume selling at $2), he will make $1,000. This is so rare an exception that it cannot be counted upon; and yet the labor could scarcely be invested in any manner in which the interest returned would be so small. The majority of volumes printed yield nothing to their writers. It is the custom of publishers to give a percentage after the second thousand, which is never reached; and so literature, for the most part, has toil, anxiety, and disappointment for its reward. They who embark in book-making in the hope of gain are no wiser than he will be who should begin writing epics with a view to paying off the national debt.

THE FASHION OF THE HOUR.

To be literary is the fashion. The silliest circles of society here are affected by the intellectual contagion, especially women who have no brains. It is the highest ambition of certain uncultivated maidens, and matrons, too, to be thought authors, and they take every means to appear such. They write some wretched rhymes or story, and show them to some literary friend (they particularly cultivate men of the scribbling sort) for his candid opinion, which they know he is too polite to give. He courteously says the composition is a trifle crude, for want of the proper experience, but that the ideas are capital, and, with a little touching, will be highly creditable. He is asked to do the touching, and he does it; which consists in rewriting the whole, changing it completely in thought, treatment, and expression. The would-be author is delighted, and, when told, with all the effrontery of gallantry, that the spirit and form of the original are carefully preserved, she pretends to believe it. As a further proof of kindness, he is asked if he cannot get the MS. printed in a journal or magazine; and he immediately accomplishes the thing, accompanying the publication with Miss' or Mrs.' name or initials. Then her literary reputation is established. From that day she crams from the cyclopædia and other books of reference, and can be heard giving her opinion on Dante, Goethe, or Schubert, in the exact language of the authorities she has consulted.

Other literary ladies (*sic*) gain their end more directly. They employ some professional to write their poems, romances, and sketches, at a fixed price, stipulating that he shall keep their secret. The work is done, the money paid, and the scripture appears in the —— *Journal*, or other minor print, with a warm editorial comment upon "our gifted contributor." Women who never harbored an idea are now credited with philosophic theories and with refutation of Darwin's position. They who trip in the simplest phrases are set down as dramatists, and those who can not pronounce "Monsieur," are represented as translators from the French. Who says that we live in an age of sham, or that we are not what we show?

SALMAGUNDI.

The Jubilee singers have again drawn immense audiences here. Though their concerts appear a good deal like Methodist revivals, they are interesting from their novelty. Very few of our prima donnas have such naturally rich, sweet voices as these colored girls.

It is said—with how much truth, I know not—that several musical and dramatic critics on the daily press have been arraigned by their employers for levying blackmail upon managers, and that they are to be summarily discharged.

Those in position to be thoroughly informed, say that the estate of Horace Greeley is worth from $140,000 to $150,000,—perhaps more, but certainly nothing less; and that it can be settled without any trouble, and with very small expense.

The latest determination of the *Tribune* stockholders is to put up their new building next summer. They had been setting aside a portion of their dividends for two years past for that purpose, and they have on hand $300,000, which will be about the cost of the structure.

Lecturing is not very profitable this season in this section. The public seems to be getting tired of the lecturers, and the lecturers to be getting tired of the public. Some of the best on the list threaten to give up the system of itinerant egotism after this year. From a limited experience, I can conscientiously say it is a bore all around.

Sothern's "David Garrick" draws larger audiences to Wallack's than have been known there for years, and the theatre is always full. The play promises to run for at least a hundred nights.

The question now agitating certain theological circles is, Can a minister of the Gospel witness the ballet, and preserve the sacredness of his calling? Jarrett and Palmer say he can, if he will secure a seat early. COLSTOUN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Forces of Nature.

THE FORCES OF NATURE. A POPULAR INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PHYSICAL PHENOMENA. By AMEDEE GUILLEMIN. Translated from the French by MRS. NORMAN LOCKYER, and Edited by J. NORMAN LOCKYER. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, New York.

This is a well- and plainly-written and copiously-illustrated volume of 680 pages, royal octavo. It contains explanations of the leading phenomena produced by the operation of the forces of Gravity, Light, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity, with chapters on Sound and Atmospheric Meteors. The author has succeeded in depicting the phenomena, and in making plain to the popular comprehension the way in which the laws of the forces have been obtained by experiment and reasoning. The translation has been well and faithfully performed, and most of the French measures supplemented by their American equivalents.

The work is a valuable acquisition to the library of the general reader who wishes to be well informed, not only about things, but the reasons of things, without burdening his or her mind with too much of technicality in description or proof. The style of the author is sufficiently well known from his previous works; but it is due to this volume to say that it is written in the same interesting manner, while it is more uniformly acurate in its expressions of quantity than some of the works that have preceded it. The author has followed his subjects out to the latest determinations of result, which cannot be said of his volume on "The Heavens."

The one great fault of the book is its cost, which is so high ($12.50) as to prevent it from taking the place which it really deserves, as a *popular* introduction to an acquaintance with the forces of Nature. And the fault is all the greater because no inconsiderable portion of the cost of getting up the book is due to the employment of unnecessary engravings. No one will consider it necessary that, in a diagram representing the appearance which a vibrating string assumes, as in a piano or violin, the author should give an elaborate portraiture of a man who is watching the movement (page 146). The very next page contains an equally uncalled-for portraiture of the human form, as do several other pages. Of course some of the human figures that are introduced aid somewhat in the description, as where a man is listening at a focus of sound; but it is not too much to say that fully one-half of the illustrations are needlessly expensive.

The objection here noted is all the more forcible as the work is, in many places, exceedingly elementary in its character,—just the thing to be perused by those who have not enjoyed the advantages of a technical education. Now, these are the masses, who, as a rule, cannot afford to pay for the work. The man or woman who has passed through plane geometry, and algebra as far as quadratic equations, could certainly bear considerably more of mathematics than is given in this book in the chapters devoted to Gravity and Light. The most appropriate place for such a work is in the hands of the *teacher* of Natural Science to the masses. To all such, it will prove a most valuable compendium of the facts in the history of research, as well as of *explanation* (not always proof) which is suited to the average comprehension, and would prove to be literally "worth its weight in gold," as a help in accounting intelligently for the leading phenomena in physics.

Periodicals.

The *Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences*, which is edited by William Domett Stone, and published by Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, has been issued for January, 1873. The present number contains 282 different articles, on the widest range of topics of practical medicine, pathology and therapeutics, surgery, and midwifery. They are treated of under these heads: Section 1—General Questions in Medicine, such as the treatment of hemorrhagic malarial fever, the dangers to which the abuse of alcoholic drinks may give rise, etc. Section 2—Special Questions Concerning the Nervous, the Respiratory, the Circulatory, the Alimentary, the Genito-Urinary, and the Cutaneous Systems. Section 3—Forensic Medicine, under which are included cases of poisoning and the treatment of lunatics. Section 4—Therapeutics. The Second Part discusses general questions in Surgery, and special questions, as those concerning the head and neck, the trunk, the upper extremity and the lower extremity. Part Third is about Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children. These articles are carefully selected from the records of British and Continental medicine, and are followed by a very full and valuable index.

The numbers of *Littell's Living Age*, dated respectively Feb. 8 and Feb. 15, contain the following noteworthy articles: "Mr. Froude's English in Ireland," by W. E. H. Lecky, *Macmillan's Magazine*; "The Emperor Alexander and the Policy of Russia," *British Quarterly Review*; "Heroism," by C. Kingsley, *Cornhill Magazine*; "Some Curiosities of Criticism," *Fraser's Magazine*; "Paganini," *Good Words*; "The Three Interests in Old English Literature," *Contemporary Review*; "An Ugly Dog," *Cornhill Magazine*; "The Emperor Napoleon," *Economist*; "Brantome," *Cornhill Magazine*; "Overwork," *Saturday Review*; "Dr. Carpenter on Mental Acquisition and Inheritance," *Spectator*; together with installments of "His Little Serene Highness," translated from the *Platt-Deutsch* of Fritz Reuter, and of "The Two Brothers," by MM. Erckmann-Chatrain; poetry, and miscellany.

The *Literary World* is a bright monthly periodical, published at Boston, and devoted to literary news, critical reviews of noteworthy publications, and choice readings from the best new books. Each number contains, in addition, some pleasant editorial writings on literary topics, and miscellaneous matter of varied interest, in which are to be noticed the columns given to Notes and Queries,—a feature of such great interest to readers, that a well-known English periodical has sustained itself by this single attraction. In this department, the editor answers questions of every sort concerning books, authors, and quotations. In the February issue, there is some good criticism. The books treated of at length are Lanfrey's "Napoleon;" "The Ocean," by Reclus; Frothingham's "Religion of Humanity;" "George Eliot's" "Middlemarch,"—the review of which is the least satisfactory of all; Hudson's "Journalism in the United States;" "Little Hodge," by the author of "Ginx's Baby;" "Bart Ridgely," a story of Northern Ohio; "The Cavalier and His Lady," by the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle; "The True History of Joshua Davidson, Communist,"—a piece of very good criticism. In addition to these, there are a number of minor book notices. The editor writes in an easy strain of "The Writing of History;" "The Progress of Poetry," which has not been, he thinks, any progress at all; and "Authors and Publishers." In "A Few Words Personal," the editor says that the *Literary World* seems now to be firmly established, and that its subscriptions are rapidly increasing,—a success which it deserves, and of which we are glad to hear.

The *Ladies' Own Magazine*, edited by M. Cora Bland, and published in Chicago, deserves a word of praise for the excellence of its fashion-plates, and the value of the text that accompanies them. In the February number there are the following contents: "Out of the Shadow," by Stella Clifton; "A Sequel to Who is to Blame," by Mrs. Wyncoop; "Rosalie," by Carl Larson; "The Force of Circumstances," by Cora Wilburn; "Florence Nightingale," by T. A. Bland; "Love Revealed," by Marie S. Ladd; "The Discontented," by R. R. Engle; "Good and Bad," by T. A. Bland; "Woman in History," by Lyman E. DeWolf; "The Exile's Tomb," by Elizabeth Richmond; "Woman Work and Wages," by Annie Douglas; "One Night," by E. N. H.; "Love Against Liquor," by Kate; "Baby's Mission," by Rose Geranium; "Selecting a Wife;" "What is Required of Us," by Mrs. Warren; "The Stranger," by Owen M. Wilson, Jr.; "Home Letters," by Lucy Sterling; "Fashion;" "Our Washington Correspondence;" "Fashion Department;" "Letter Box;" "Household Department;" "Editorial Department."

We are indebted to R. D. Russell, 148 State street, for copies of *Lippincott's Magazine*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine*, and *Godey's Lady's Book*, all for March; and the *Tribune Almanac*.

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

The Proposed Increase in the Rates of Tolls---Report to the New York Produce Exchange.

The following are the most important parts of the report of Mr. E. H. Walker, the Statistican of the New York Produce Exchange, in relation to the proposed increase of the rates of State tolls on the canals, and the consequent diversion of trade from the New York canals and New York City.

The Erie Canal, from 1826 to 1856, was the only route for commerce between the seaboard and the Western and Northwestern States. The State canals, as per Auditor's report to the Constitutional Convention of 1866, had cost on the 30th of September of that year, including construction, improvements, repairs, maintenance and legal interest on all their expenditures, $210,093,502.35, and their revenue, with legal rate of interest to same date, was $202,619,515.08, leaving a debt balance against all the canals of $7,473,987.72. The Erie Canal had cost to that date, including legal interest, $141,421,425.23, against a revenue for the same period from all sources, including legal interest, of $41,436,490.64. There was, at the same date, a debit balance against the lateral canals, of $48,946,870.09, including the

Champlain Canal	$2,980,930.03
Oswego Canal	5,797,593.03
Cayuga & Seneca Canal	2,521,890.33
Chemung Canal	4,134,619.14
Crooked Lake Canal	1,269,305.30
Chenango Canal	8,413,312.60
Black River Canal	8,231,425.72
Genesee Valley Canal	15,255,237.58
Oneida Lake Canal	272,453.76
Baldwinsville Canal	70,102.59

The Oneida River improvement, the Seneca River towing path, and the Cayuga Inlet had an aggregate credit balance of $36,387.17.

Under a provision of the Constitution of 1846, the general fund State debt was made a charge upon the revenues of the canals, which provided that $350,000 be annually taken for a sinking fund for its liquidation; also, $200,000 per annum for the expenses of the State Government. The general fund debt included the $3,000,000 first loaned and afterwards given to the Erie Railway, to aid its construction. This annual contribution of $550,000 has been taken from the canal revenues, with only a few exceptional years, since 1846. In years of deficient harvests, diminished tonnage and revenue, when there was not sufficient income from tolls, a tax, to make good the deficit, was levied to meet the constitutional requirements. During the same time the taxes levied from the people for canal purposes have not much, if any, exceeded the aggregate of the $550,000 annual contribution from the canal revenues to the sinking fund of the general fund debt.

The result is that this grand system of public works has been constructed, maintained, and is owned by the State, without cost to the people.

During the period from 1836 to 1872, inclusive, the value of the property transported on the New York canals, to and from tide water, has averaged about $7,000,000,000, a sum thrice that of the present National debt.

The State Engineer, in his report transmitted to the Legislature, Jan. 3, 1872, states that "the total number of tons moved one mile on all the canals and railroads in the State from 1860 to 1869, inclusive, was 19,662,593,782; of this amount the canals, with an average season of less than seven and a half months in each year, transported 48 2-10 per cent, or very nearly one-half; and all the railroads in operation the whole time transported 51 8-10 per cent. In several of these years the canals transported more freight in seven and one-half months than all the railroads in the State did in the whole twelve months. In 1860 there were 3,146 miles of railroads in operation in this State, and in 1870 there were 4,773 miles, an increase of 1,627 miles.

"The average yearly business upon the canals for the nine years following 1860 is 19 per cent greater than for that year, while upon all the railroads of the State the increase has been 89 per cent greater than in 1860."

The State of New York no longer has sole control of the vast inland commerce of the country. There have been, since 1856, active competitors. The movement by way of the St. Lawrence was commenced in that year, and about that time the five great through lines of railway, reaching the seaboard at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland, and Montreal, were put in practical operation for freight transportation. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway has just been completed, with a shorter line from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, than any of the roads heretofore mentioned.

The New Dominion Board of Trade, at a recent session, recommended to its Parliament, now in session, the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to dimensions that will pass 1,500 ton vessels.

The aggregate movement of cereals by the St. Lawrence route for the four years from 1856 to 1859, inclusive, was 19,193,440 bushels, against 50,885,790 bushels for the four years ended with 1871, an increase, comparing the two periods, of 31,692,350 bushels, equal to 165 per cent.

The deliveries of Western grain at Montreal in 1872 were 17,628,853 bushels, against 4,846,883 bushels in 1856, an increase, comparing the two years, of 12,781,970 bushels, or 263 per cent.

The receipts of Western cereals at Philadelphia, flour included, for the three years ended with 1868, aggregated 27,237,564 bushels, against 50,037,121 bushels for the three years ended with 1871, a gain of 22,799,557 bushels, equal to 84 per cent. The receipts at Philadelphia in 1866 were were 7,260,515 bushels, against 24,117,150 bushels in 1872, a gain of 16,856,635 bushels, equal to 232 per cent.

The receipts of grain at New York aggregated, for the three years ended with 1858, 175,343,636 bushels, against 222,075,838 bushels for the three years ended with 1871, an increase of 42,682,202 bushels, equal to 26 per cent; while the receipts at New York in 1866 were 57,044,916 bushels, against 90,481,922 bushels in 1872, an increase, comparing the two years, of 57 per cent.

The receipts of flour and grain at tidewater by the Erie and Champlain Canals, for the four years ended with 1859, were equal to 136,353,447 bushels, against 186,451,240 bushels for the four years ended with 1871, a gain, comparing the two periods, of 36 per cent.

The receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports, including New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, for the year 1872, were equal to 163,953,117 bushels, while the receipts at tidewater by the Erie and Champlain Canals were 53,711,100 bushels, or only 32 per cent of the receipts at seaboard ports. The receipts at seaboard ports, other than New York, were 74,074,748 bushels in 1872, or 45 per cent of the whole.

The receipts at New York, flour included, in 1872, were 90,481,912 bushels, of which 33,142,889 bushels were by railroads, against 53,711,100 bushels received at tidewater by the Erie and Champlain Canals. Of the 75,267,387 bushels of grain, 50,570,532 bushels were by the Hudson River and coastwise.

The following exhibits the receipts at lake ports of flour and grain as compared with the receipts at New York, and at tide-water by the Erie & Champlain Canals:

Years.	Lake ports. Bu.	New York. Bu.	Tide-water by Erie & Ch'n Canals. Bu.
1868	122,434,037	70,038,428	52,426,300
1869	137,363,124	64,447,421	40,625,240
1870	133,751,061	68,895,632	38,116,600
1871	167,543,863	88,712,785	55,283,100
1872	170,600,383	90,481,922	53,701,100
Total five years	731,692,468	382,606,188	240,152,340
Average five years	146,338,494	70,521,237	48,030,468

Of the 731,692,468 bushels of grain received at lake ports during five years, 382,606,188 bushels, or 52 per cent were delivered at New York by all routes, rail and water, while the deliveries at tide-water by the Erie & Champlain Canals were 240,152,340 bushels, or 33 per cent of the aggregate receipts at lake ports. The average of the receipts at lake ports for the last five years was 146,438,494 bushels, against 76,421,237 bushels average receipts at New York, and 48,030,468 bushels average receipts at tide-water by the New York canals.

The tolls were reduced in 1870, which reduction has been continued through 1870, 1871, and 1872. The effect of the reduction is shown by the foregoing exhibit of the comparative receipts at lake ports and deliveries at New York and tide-water. It has been claimed by those advocating an advance in the rates of toll that the carrier obtained an increase in freight equal to the reduction in tolls. In 1869 the toll on wheat and corn from Buffalo to Troy—345 miles—was, at 3 mills on wheat and 2½ mills on corn, as follows:

	Wheat. Bu., 60 lbs.	Corn. Bu., 56 lbs.
1869	6.21 cts.	4.83 cts.
1870, 1871, and 1872	3.15 cts.	2.898 cts.
Reduction per bu	2.105 cts.	1.932 cts.

The season average of freights from Buffalo to New York by canal for five years has been as follows:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
1868	15.06	12.9
1869	14.07	13.8
1870	11.02	10.3
1871	12.70	11.1
1872	13.00	11.7

In 1869, before the reduction of tolls, the deliveries of grain at tide-water by canal were on the ratio of 29 per cent of the receipts at lake ports. This ratio has been increased only about 3½ per cent by the reduction, which indicates that the competition from rival routes is still strong.

It takes now three or four bushels of corn at its value at points of production beyond the Mississippi to pay for the transportation of one bushel of corn to the sea-board. Those who advocate an increase in tolls go for its costing more than four bushels to transport one to market, or for the consumers paying an increased price for corn. New York consumes 50,000,000 bushels of grain more per annum than is grown within her borders. An advance in the rates of toll, and a consequent advance in freight charges, increase in the cost of this amount of grain to an aggregate exceeding what the State will derive in revenue from the increased rate of tolls.

The report concludes as follows:

"If the city and State of New York desire the trade and commerce of the growing West in its full measure of increase, the necessary action must be taken to encourage and invite it by cheap transportation. The proposed increase in the levy of tolls would be as much of a bar to inviting the trade of the West as a foot less draught in the Canal. Our legislators at Albany should bear in mind the causes that have made this the Empire State. Competition from rival routes outside the State is every year growing stronger. A cent or two per bushel, or even a fractional part of a cent per bushel will change the currents of trade. Wise statesmanship should seek rather to foster, encourage, and protect this vast and growing inland trade and commerce instead of legislating it into the hands of our competitors."

SERGEANT HOFF.

One of the Heroes of the Franco-German War.

A French journal says that the name of Sergeant Hoff, was familiar to most Frenchmen and to many foreigners during the siege of Paris. He was one of those Franc-Tireurs whose exploits against the enemy formed the daily theme of the press, and in Paris, outside the walls of which his hardy ventures were made, Hoff's name constantly figured in the order of the day for his valor and success. On the 10th of November, had he not killed with his own hand more than thirty Prussians? At Champigny Hoff suddenly disappeared, and there was no trace of him left. A journal took up the case, informed itself of the facts; the revelations were overwhelming. The famous sergeant was no other than a spy; his true name was Hentzel; he was First Lieutenant in a regiment of Bavarian chasseurs. His exploits so vaunted were easily accounted for. Under cover of his reputation he freely passed the French lines and among his comrades, and then betrayed the pass-words and plans to the enemy, returning with fictitious trophies of rifles and helmets. In vain there were men who had been companions of his frays who protested against these calumnies; they were not credited, and the cry so much then in use was once more raised: *Nous sommes trahis!*

But it turned out that Hoff was no traitor; he had been taken prisoner by the Prussians and sent into Germany, and had changed his name, so as to avert the consequences of a price which had been set upon his head by the Prussians, whose ears a recital of his exploits had reached. After four months of captivity he returned to France, joined the army of Versailles, and received a wound when it entered Paris, which has since disabled him. Transferred to Mount Valerien, where he awaits the settlement of his pension, he related many of the episodes of his eventful career during the siege to a contributor to the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, who narrates them in a recent number of that periodical.

Hoff is an Alsatian by birth, about 40 years of age, middle height, with a good figure and all the characteristics of a soldier. He entered the army in 1856, but until the last war he had seen no active service. When it broke out he was Sergeant instructor at Belle-Isle-en-Mer, where the Twenty-fifth Regiment of the Line was stationed. Toward the middle of the month of August he received a letter informing him that his father had been captured and shot by the Prussians. It turned out eventually that this was not true, but the supposed cruelty of his foes armed him with a bitter hatred against them, and the war thenceforth became a personal question with him, impelling him to avenge, as he thought, the death of his father.

Among his exploits was one which occurred during the first days of the siege, when the French, as is known, did not pass outside the line of forts, and the enemy had not nearly advanced to the limits which they occupied afterwards. The Seventh Regiment was then stationed in advance, of Vincennes, but did not occupy Nogent. During the night the Prussian scouts pushed their reconnoitering as far as the village, and as they passed at rapid gallop, the moonlight threw their shadows on the walls. Impatient to be at work, Hoff addressed himself to his chiefs, and with the utmost difficulty got his wish. He mustered some fifteen resolute fellows, started at nightfall, and turning the village, lay in ambush in a ditch along the course of the Marne, in front of the first houses in Bry. For four long hours they waited. All at once a detachment of cavalry made its appearance upon the horse-track coming from Petit Bry; they mustered at least 300, smoking carelessly and chatting without least apprehension of danger. This was the critical moment. At a given signal the fifteen rifles were leveled and fired. Surprised within the narrow space between the river and the neighboring enclosures, the Germans could neither advance nor retreat; the horses reared, the riders were dismounted, and all was confusion; whilst a constant fire poured in upon them. At length, some of the enemy's infantry made their appearance from the houses of Bry, and began to reply to the fire, whilst at the same time some shots came from their left. Dreading that his position would be turned, Hoff gave the order to retreat, he himself being the last to leave. The next morning, according to their custom, the Germans had removed their dead and wounded, but fifty dead horses still remained upon the ground.

Hoff used the greatest care in organizing his expeditions, and often exposed his own life before risking that of a comrade. He started forth on his explorations in the dusk, crawling along hedges or under cover of the shelter of a ditch, and he availed himself of every indication, in broken branches, tracks upon the herbage, &c., which could reveal to him the presence of his foe. He thus approached the enemy's lines at his leisure. Sometimes he was overheard. "*Wer da?*" cried the sentinel. "*Gut freund!*" replied he, in the same language; and the "good friend" would soon emerge from his concealment, and with a single blow of his sabre, split his helmet and skull, for these sabre strokes make no noise.

Sometimes, it is true, things did not go so smoothly; a sentinel would give the alarm, and it was needful to use the rifle. Hoff is an excellent marksman, but he did not like to waste his powder. "Do you see," said he, "it is not well to fire too much. Two or three hundren metres is a good distance; at 300 I am sure of my aim. I did better than that once. I was with my Lieutenant in a house of Nogent. * * * On the top of the viaduct upon the other bank there was an object, which at the distance, four hundred metres at the least, one would have taken for the branch of a tree. The Lieutenant took his glass. 'It is a man,' said he. I looked in turn and saw, sure enough, a big, fine fellow, with light whiskers. * * I fixed the sight of my rifle for a range of 400 metres, put it to my shoulder, and fired. He sank and rolled over the parapet into the crooked way which conducts to the viaduct from either side. In a moment one of his comrades went to pick him up. I fired a second time; the man did not fall, but, doubtless, the ball must have been near him, for he fled and never returned. I waited in vain until evening, but they did not dare to remove the body until night."

Near the Nogent, the bed of the Marne is cut by two islands the Ile des Loups and the Ile des Moulins; both of which were then held by the Germans. Hoff had frequently explored the locality. He discovered on one occasion down the river a sandbank covered with broom and a small boat moored. He swam accross to it, disengaged the boat with some difficulty, and then found two or three comrades, good swimmers like himself; at night one of them dived and swam under water to the Ile des Loups, fixing the cord by means of which the boat could be drawn across. They had no oars, and the least noise would betray them. From their screen of broom where they lay concealed, Hoff and his companions could see the sentinel of the enemy marching to and fro with arms in readiness. Profiting by a moment when his back was turned, they leaped into the bark but were perceived, although too late, for the shot of the sentinel, who immediately fired, took no effect. Taking occasion of this incident, fifteen men availed themselves of the shelter of the arches of the viaduct, passed the Marne in boats and spread themselves in the island; they were soon joined by 300 more, but the Germans had fled. For this feat, and the energy and address which Hoff displayed in holding the island so long as it entered into French tactics to retain it, he was decorated on the spot by Gen. d'Exea with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and complimented by the General for his gallant conduct. This was the first cross given by the Republic, and it was well earned.

Not long afterward it became a serious question to solve how to send safely despatches to Bazaine, who was shut up in Metz. Gen. Le Flo, who was Minister of War at the time, hearing of the prowess of Hoff, sent for him, and in a few words the Minister explained his wish, not disguising the danger of the enterprise. Hoff accepted the mission, and when as a reward he was offered the grade of an officer: "No," replied he, "I am not sufficiently educated for that."

We now come to the time when Hoff disappeared in the fierce struggle which took place on the plateau of Champigny, the object of which was to bread through the investing lines of the enemy. On the first day all had gone well, the French had crossed the Marne and taken possession of Petit-Bry, it is true with a heavy loss. Next morning an armistice was arranged to complete the removal of the wounded and from the snow-covered plain. The strife was renewed, and the division with which Hoff fought was finally overpowered, and he along with many of his comrades was made prisoner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seven thousand women belong to the Belgian Internationals.

—Out in Wyoming, not long ago, a woman put six bullets through the man who told her her husband had just been killed in a drunken brawl.

—Hiram Green, Esq., says: "The difference between Oakes Ames' plough-shares and his Credit Mobilier shares is, that the former are only steel-pointed, while the latter seem to be all *steal*."

—This is the way they keep up the balance of power in Kentucky: "To the wife of James Bradley, of Fayette County, a son—Jeff. Davis. To the wife of Robert Ritchey, of Fayette County, a son—U. S. Grant."

—A Michigan husband left a note bequeathing to his wife the rope with which he hung himself. Not being one of the sentimental kind, she uses it for a clothes-line.

—George Washington's clock was sold again in Philadelphia the other day. George hated to part with it, but the restaurant business not being brisk, his saloon and contents were sold at auction to satisfy his ungrateful creditors.

—A Tennessee schoolmaster reproved one of the big girls for spitting on the stove, and her big brother took down his little shot-gun and chased the pedagogue into North Carolina before he could pepper him.

—An Oil City boy, one of that class of urchins who seem sent upon the earth for the sole purpose of bringing pious, grown-up people to a recollection of the fact that this world is not their home, recently put some nitro-glycerine in his sister's bustle when she was going out skating.

—Much of the pleasure of shopping must be lost by American ladies while making purchases in Cairo. A writer in the New York *World* says, regarding this: "If you enter a shop, you are expected to purchase, while, to look over the goods for the mere enjoyment of it, is not permitted with any degree of gracefulness."

—Somebody has utilized pet and other names thus: For a printer's wife, Em; for a sport's wife, Bet-ty; for a laywer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Carry; for a fisherman's wife, Net-ty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peg-gy; for a carpet man's wife, Mattie; for an auctioneer's wife, Bid-dy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridge-it.

—A learned writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* says that if our esteemed grand-parent, the late Col. Adam, had lived until now, and had never trimmed his finger-nails, they would to-day have been a thousand yards long. We have never ceased to mourn the early death of A., but if he had survived until now, with his nails uncut, we should have insisted upon either cutting his acquaintance or his nails—[*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—A colored Washington belle, who had planned for a reception, was somewhat taken aback because her mother had the small-pox; but, equal to the emergency, she put the old lady in the back part of the house, and didn't spoil the fun of the company by saying anything about it until they were ready to adjourn. They hope it will be an adjournment *sine* "*die*;" but it is doubtful.

— Don Juan Forster, the great land-owner of San Diego County, Cal., has sent an agent to Europe to induce emigrants to settle on his vast tract. To each he gives eighty acres of land, the sole condition being the guarantee of the emigrant that he will expend at least $1,000 in improvements the first year. Each alternate section of eighty acres the Don reserves for himself.

— The following record of female avocations in the United States is taken from the recent census returns: Independent of women farmers, there are 45 female stock herders, 6 apprentices to barbers, 24 dentists, 2 hostlers, 2 professional hunters and trappers, 5 lawyers, 525 physicians and surgeons, 67 clergymen, 2 scavengers, 7 sextons, 10 "canalmen," 196 "draymen," 1 pilot, 6 guano laborers, 4 gas-stokers, 33 gunsmiths, 7 gunpowder makers, and 16 ship-riggers.

—A certain young lady of an inquiring turn of mind would like to have someone explain how it is that a bridegroom pledges himself in the marriage vow to "endow" the bride with all his his "worldly goods," and then leave her only one-third of them when he dies. She says she must have it understood that "all" dont mean "one-third," before she promises to obey any man, no matter how many goods he may pretend to own.

—Berlin is a magnificent capital, but there is a chance of future trouble, and a demand for remedial legislation in the fact that not less than 125,000 of its 833,000 inhabitants receive public relief to the amount of 1,000,000 thalers, or $700,000 annually. Sixty-three thousand people live in cellars, while 169,000 are crowded in 15,500 wretched, and generally fireless, rooms. There, as everywhere else, this overcrowding has occasioned great depravity among the poorer classes. Fifty-two per cent of the population belong to the working classes, and a third of this population is occupied in the factories. These last are too often dissipated, restless, and ready for an outbreak.

—Libel suits against newspapers appear to be about as barren of pecuniary profit on the other side of the Atlantic as they usually are on this side. The agent of the late Marquis of Hertford was called upon to resign by Sir Richard Wallace, the successor to the Irish estates of that deceased absentee and voluptuary. The *Northern Whig*, of Dublin, congratulated the tenants on their escape from the dictatorial rule of the agent. The latter brought a libel suit, and obtained a verdict for $500, instead of $50,000, which he wanted to get. The defendant is not willing to pay even $500, and has applied for a new trial.

—An instrument has been invented in Germany for testing color-blindness. It consists of a rotating apparatus, which moves a disk whose centre is a circle, one half black and the other white; outside this is a ring, half red and half green; then another ring of violet and red, then the outside of violet and green. When rapidly rotated, the centre appears to be colored gray, then is black and white mixed. To a green blind person the middle line will appear gray, that being a result to him of a mixture of violet and red. The outer ring will appear gray to the red blind patient, and the inner, gray to the violet blind. By the use of this instrument, a large number of patients may be tested simultaneously for one or more kind of color-blindness.

—At one of the judicial tribunals in Androscoggin County, Me., not long since, a case of some importance was being heard, but it had been protracted beyond all reason, and the Judge sat with eyes closed, evidently comfortably wrapt in slumber. The lawyer who was arguing the case was considerably nettled by the circumstances, and, having reached a very important part of his argument, raised his voice to a high key and said: "I desire to call your attention, may it please your Honor, to an important point in this case." A heavy breathing, a sonorous snore, were the only judicial response. The lawyer approached nearer the Court, and, raising his voice to an excruciating key, repeated his remark: "May it please the Court, I desire to call your Honor's attention to an important point in this case." The Judge aroused himself, rubbed his eyes, and, before he had them open, cried out: "Wife, wife, isn't it most breakfast-time?" The Judge speedily awoke to the reality, apologized, and said he was apt to be a little abstracted when engaged in deep thought.

Our Land-Grant Railroads.

According to General Order No. 98, recently issued, it appears that there are sixty-seven land-grant railroads in the United States. Of this number thirteen are required, by the conditions of their grants, to transport all Government property free; thirty-nine charge the United States 33⅓ per cent less than regular tariff rates; six have 30 per cent of their charges retained by the Government, to be applied in part payment of an existing indebtedness, on account of bonds issued in their favor; while over the remaining nine roads the Government is required to pay full tariff rates. The roads which carry Government property and troops free of cost are the Central Pacific, Oregon Division; Cario & Fulton, Hastings & Dakota, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, Little Rock & Fort Smith, Memphis & Little Rock, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, Oregon & California, Placerville & Sacramento Valley, St. Louis & Iron Mountain, from Pilot Knob, Mo., to Helena, Ark.; Stockton & Copperopolis, Southern Minnesota.

The roads over which Government property is transported for 33⅓ per cent less than tariff rates are: Alabama & Chattanooga, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee, Atlantic & Pacific, Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad, Burlington & Missouri River, Chicago & Missouri River, Chicago & Northwestern, Iowa Division; Wisconsin Division and Peninsula Division, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Florida Road, Flint & Pere Marquette, Grand Rapids & Indiana, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Illinois Central, main line, also Chicago Branch and Iowa Division; Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile, Lake Superior & Mississippi, Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, Mobile & Ohio, Mobile & Montgomery, Mobile & Girard, Marquette & Ontonagon, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Iowa & Minnesota Division; also Iowa & Dakota Division, and LaCrosse Division; Morgan's Louisiana & Texas, North Louisiana & Texas, Pacific Railroad of Missouri, Pensacola & Louisville, South & North Alabama, Salem, Rome & Dalton; St. Paul & Pacific, main line, also branch; Vicksburg & Meridian, Winona & St. Peter, West Wisconsin, Wisconsin Central. The Government retains 50 per cent from the following roads: Central Pacific, main line, also its Western Division; Central Branch Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Sioux City & Pacific. Full rates are paid by the United States over the Atlantic & Pacific, Denver Pacific, New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg, Northern Pacific of California, also branch line; Texas & Pacific, Utah Central.

A Young Man Kills Himself Because He is Discarded by His Sweetheart.

From the Marietta (O.) Register.

We learn from parties who were present the particulars of a suicide under most distressing circumstances, which occurred in Salem Township, this county, on Thursday night of last week. It seems a young man named Spencer, a resident of Noble County, had been paying his addresses to a young lady of Salem Township named Whetstone. Matters had so far progressed that they were engaged. The relatives of the young lady, it is stated, were opposed to the match, and interposed every obstacle to the consummation of the marriage. A short time since two young men, either maliciously or through sport, wrote a disreputable letter concerning the young lady, signing Spencer's name to it, and counterfeiting his handwriting as nearly as possible. This letter they purposely dropped where Miss Whetstone would be sure to find it. She did find it, and, as was natural, was very indignant at its contents.

On the evening of the suicide he made his usual visit, but was coldly received; was informed of the letter and dismissed as an unworhty suitor. He protested his innocence, and declared he knew nothing of the letter; but she bade him go, telling him she never wished to see him again. He remarked, "If that is the case I will kill myself," and left the house. A moment after she heard the report of a pistol, but, being alone with only her mother and sister, she was afraid to go out, and waited the return of Mr. Whetstone, who was absent. On his return search was made, and young Spencer was found a few yards from the house, with a bullet-hole through his heart and dead enough.

Rossel's Opinion of the Communists.

A M. Gerspach has just published a book, in Paris, which affords some gratifying information as to the opinion entertained of the ruffians of the Commune by the unfortunate Col. Rossel, whose promising career was brought to so ignominious a close on the plains of Satory. "I must confess," wrote Col. Rossel, "that when I first became acquainted with the Revolutionary Government, I was greatly taken in. I sought for patriots, and found a number of wretches who were perfectly prepared to surrender the forts of Paris to the Prussians rather than submit to the Assembly; I looked for liberty and found favoritism and privileges prevailing everywhere; I sought for equality, and found the most complete system of hierarchy—an aristocracy composed of former political convicts, and a feudalism formed of illiterate functionaries. But greater still was my surprise when the Commune found means to organize a political government, and when Raoul Rigault installed himself at the Prefecture as the veritable Chief of the Commune. And those vagabonds of the Commune—drinking at the counter of a wine-shop with some sergeant or other—rogues disguised under the soldier's uniform, and who disgrace it—with their sword dangling between their legs, their *kepis* as filthy as their persons, and their voices peculiarly alcoholic—such were the wretches whose mission they pretended it was to free the country from the regime of the sword; the only regime they could substitute for it being a regime of delirium tremens."

Death from Smoking.

The New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* writes: "A case in my own intimate acquaintance has this very week appalled a large circle of friends in this city. The victim was exactly of my own years, and a companion from early boyhood. For thirty years at least he has been a daily smoker of the choicest cigars, but in all his other habits temperate and regular, and of excellent constitution—one who, of all men, would have laughed at the suggestion that tobacco was killing him. A week ago last Sunday night he was stricken with the progressive paralysis characteristic of nicotine, and on Sunday night he died. His death was most pitiful. First, sight was lost, then speech, then motion of the neck, then motion of the arms, and so on throughout the body, and he lay for a fortnight unable to move or make a sign, save a pitiful, tongueless, inarticulate sound, which sometimes rose to almost frantic effort, all in vain, to make known what he wished to say to his family or friends—for his consciousness and mental faculties were left unimpaired till within two hours of the last, to aggravate to the uttermost the horror of his situation—a living soul in a dead body. The sense of hearing was left unimpaired, so that he was conscious of all around him, while as incapable of communication with them as if dead, save by a slight sign of assent or dissent to a question. The doctors were fully agreed that tobacco was the sole cause of this stroke.

How a Dog was "Sold."

From the Troy Times.

Here is a true dog story: A family down town having a false grate in one of the rooms of the house placed some red paper behind it to give the effect of fire. One of the coldest days this winter the dog belonging to the household came in from out of doors, and seeing the paper in the grate deliberately walked up to it and laid down before it, curled up in the best way to receive the glowing heat as it came from the fire. He remained motionless for a few minutes; feeling no warmth he raised his head and looked over his shoulder at the grate; still feeling no heat he arose and carefully applied his nose to the grate and smelt of it. It was as cold as ice. With a look of the most supreme disgust, his tail curled down between his legs, every hair on his body saying "I'm sold," the dog trotted out of the room, not even deigning to cast a look at the party in the room who had watched his actions and laughed so heartily at his misfortunes. That dog had reason as well as instinct.

How They Manage Fires in Vienna.

Vienna Correspondence Boston Journal.

The best illustration of the sort of work done here has been given by a fire which occurred last night in the house occupied by Mr. Jay, our Minister, the Italian Minister, and other families. By some carelessness the roof took fire and burnt an hour before it was noticed; a strong wind was raging, and the height of the building is great, perhaps 75 feet. Finally the engines arrived, and in the course of a couple of hours, after two-thirds of the roof had burned away, the fire was extinguished. From the street to-day, there is nothing to indicate that there was a fire in the building, and a stone balustrade surmounting the cornice, and bearing various figures and groups, remains intact. The families reside still in the house, those in the fourth story having remained in their apartments during the fire. The various occupants of the different suites of rooms were seen upon the balconies gazing at the flames, thinking it unnecessary to save themselvesor their furniture.

DIED.

DICK—At the residence of his sister, 751 Clybourn-av., of consumption, Benjamin F. Dick, aged 20 years.
Funeral on Monday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

CARPENTER—In Boston, Feb. 18, of scarlet fever, Victor Carpenter, only son of the late Dr. R. W. Carpenter, of Chicago, aged 5 years.

GRIFFIN—On Sunday, Feb. 23, of erysipelas, Mrs. Mary Griffin, aged 65 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 48 Miller-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 1 p. m., to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MUNROE—In this city, of consumption, William F. Munroe, aged 25 years and 7 months.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, 480 Wabash-av., Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock, a. m., by carriages to Graceland.
☞ Boston and Chelsea, Mass., papers please copy.

WILLARD—Feb. 22, of disease of the heart, Mrs. E. O. G. Willard, aged 58 years.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of P. H. Willard, Esq., No. 107 Throop-st., Monday, the 24th inst. at 10:30 a. m.
☞ Papers generally are requested to copy.

CARPENTER—Feb. 21, William Carpenter, aged 65 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 43 North Ashland-av., Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 12 m.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856),
AUCTIONEERS,
CHICAGO,
Will hold their regular sales throughout the year 1873.
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS ON MONDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES ON TUESDAY.
Crockery and Glassware, Hardware, Table Cutlery, etc., ON WEDNESDAY.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c., ON THURSDAY.
Furniture, Household Goods and General Merchandise ON SATURDAY.
At Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS ON WEDNESDAY.
At 25, 27, 29 & 31 West Washington-st.

CONTINUED SALE OF
FORFEITED PLEDGES,
From Lipman's Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
On Monday, Feb. 24, 1873,
Consisting of Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, and other goods, all of which have been forfeited, and will be sold to pay advances.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Real Estate & Stocks,
On MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
A CONVENIENT FRAME DWELLING, 11 ROOMS
No. 140 West Monroe-st., Lot 25 by 200 feet to alley.
FOUR 5-ACRE TRACTS
AT SOUTH LYNN.
A COTTAGE ON LEASED GROUND,
No. 501 Wentworth-av.; ground rent, $50 per annum.
STOCKS.
50 Shares Republic Life Insurance Co.
48 Shares Excelsior Press Brick Manuf'g Co.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
500 Packages
Assorted Glass, White Granite and Yellowware, Table Cutlery, &c., on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, at 1 o'clock, at our salerooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Also, 40 casks Cognac Brandy.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TOP BUGGIES, OPEN BUGGIES,
Phaetons, Side Spring and Express Wagons,
AT AUCTION,
For account of Chicago, Ohio, and Western Manufacturers, on WEDNESDAY morning, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Exchange, Nos. 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE & PEREMPTORY SALE
Of a choice and valuable collection of
Fine Oil Paintings,
From the Art Gallery of H. A. McCann, Philadelphia.
To be sold at auction at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., on THURSDAY AFTEROON, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock.
The catalogue embraces fine specimens by Hamilton, Richards, DeBrackeliere, Johnson, Searby, DeHaan, Briscoe, Hay, Howard, Walker, Bonner, and others equally eminent. No reserve or limitation. Catalogues ready and the Pictures arranged for examination on Wednesday.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Dry Goods,
Cassimeres, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., on THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, at our salerooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Catalogue sale of valuable books relating to America: History, Biography, Genealogy, Science, Travels, etc., many of them very rare, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Friday, Feb. 28, 1873, sale commencing at 2 p. m. Books on exhibition two days previous to sale.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.
Large Sale of Elegant Furniture,
At Private Residence, No. 58 Park-av. (near Paulina-st.), MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
Edwin A. Rice & Co. will sell the entire Furniture of a private family leaving the city. The Furniture consisting of 2 superb carved Black Walnut and Rep. Parlor Suites; elegant Black Walnut Chamber Suits; Marble-top Bureaus, Bureau Wash Stands, and Centre Tables; Pier and Mantel Mirrors; Secretaries; Etageres; Rich Lace and Damask Curtains; Cornices; Lambrequins; English Body, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets (but slightly worn); Pictures; Parlor Ornaments; Real Hair and Seagrass Matresses; Springs and Bedding; Pillar Extension Table; Refrigerator; Silver and Plated Ware; China, Crockery, and Glassware; 1 Stewart Cook and several Heating Stoves, Cooking Utensils, etc.
A large part of this Furniture was made to order, and is but little worn. If you want rare bargains in nice Furniture, attend this sale. Remember, 10 o'clock sharp, Monday morning. Sale positive, without reserve.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers, Offices, 41 West Washington-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE,
On Wednesday, Feb. 26,
At 9:30 o'clock a. m., of
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
Of all GRADES and VARIETIES, for SPRING WEAR.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
Office 188 East Madison-st.
The sale of the
BANKRUPT STOCK
of F. S. KELLOGG will be continued at 65 West Lake-st., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10 a. m.
when the stock on hand, comprising a large lot of SEEDS, MACHINERY, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, will be sold without reserve.
ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales.
On the 26th inst. we shall offer several half-acre garden lots in South Shore Subdivision, one large lot in Wood lawn, near station, and two nice two-story dwellings, with lots, in the West Division, corner Fulton and Carpenter.
T. S. FITCH & CO.